The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,064.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Page—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 30th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,215 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

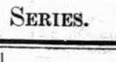
The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELORA, (1,737 tons, and 280 H.P.), Captain J. C. Baddy, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 12th Oct., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 10th October.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, at Camatteepoora.

On MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor:—

All that piece or parcel of Euras Freehold Land or ground with the several messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses, bungalows, godowns, rope walk chawls and premises respectively standing and being thereon, situate on the west side of the Camatteepoora back road in the Island of Bombay in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement ninety-seven bunjes and forty-four square yards, or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 465, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 31, which said premises are bounded on the east by the said Camatteepoora back road, on or towards the west by the new road from Juggonath Shunkersett's garden to Bellasis Junction Road, on or towards the north by ground which formerly belonged to Boman Jeewa, and which now belongs to the Estate of the late Hormjee Juggonath Shunkersett, and on or towards the south by the main drain between the premises hereinbefore described and the several properties of Premabhoy Heeabhoy, Dewjee Doolajee, Mahadoo Bheroo, Jadaw Bhicajee, and Pestonjee Bhicajee Dantra.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Earthenware, a splendid Rosewood Harmonium by Alphonse Rodolphe, a full toned Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Schiedmayer, a first-class English-built Landau by Holmes, a pair of Fast-trotting Grey and Mahogany Carriage Horses, choice Plants, &c., at No. 71, Mazabar Hill.

This day THURSDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Premises occupied by Charles Herring, Esq., No. 71, Malabar Hill, the whole of the Household Furniture, the same comprising rich Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Tea and Dessert Services of China, Plated ware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 4, Hot Water Curry Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Ice Pitcher, Liquid Bottles, Sugar Box, and a set of Spoons and Forks, massive cage containing handsome Dessert Knives and Forks with mother o'pearl handles, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., backed handsomely throughout, a Mahogany Bagatelle Table, Four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Towel Horses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, choice Plants, few lots of valuable Books, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

One English-built Sociable by Holmes, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting Grey Horses and a set of English plated mounted Harness.

One English-built strong Dog-cart.

One handsome strong Brown Horse.

Bombay, 28th September 1871. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street.

SALE of Valuable Dwelling-houses, situated in Trinity street, near Trinity Chapel,

(If not previously disposed of by private contract).

ON SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction, on the premises, the following two very eligible investments:—

Lot 1.

All that message, tenement or dwelling-house, situate in Trinity street, measuring 34 feet in breadth and 53 feet in length, bounded on the east partly by stables belonging to Lady Sorabjee Sunduck, and partly by a public passage; on the west by a public passage on south by property of Lady Sorabjee Sunduck; and on the north by the next described property, and assessed under No. 61.

Lot 2.

All that message, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate in Trinity Street, on the west side thereof, measuring 45 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, bounded on the east, partly by the stables of the said Lady Sorabjee Sunduck, and partly by a public passage; on the west by a public passage; on the south by the messuage or tenement last described; and on the north by property of Eduljee Sapoorjee, and assessed under No. 60.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.
Known as the Mount Estate.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 P.M., on the premises Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instructions from the Mortgagee, Bhimjee Purshotum, Esq., on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Luxmibaee, widow of Waseedew Wittojee, sell by Public Auction, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece of land or garden ground with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses thereon standing and being surrounded by a chunam wall, together with all the buildings, bungalows, godowns, and houses thereto belonging, situate, lying, and being on the northside of the Mazagon Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon in the island of Bombay, and which premises form the whole of Mount Estate, containing by admeasurement 69,000 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public road leading from Mazagon to the ancient Fort, on the west by the garden and premises lately of Nusserunjee Cowasjee, on the north by the public road called Mount Road, and on the south by ground formerly of Framjee Cowasjee, on which the bungalows are assessed under Nos 8, 9, and 10, and the said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Ardaseer Merwanjee and other tenants.

This property, which is very well known, is worth the attention of capitalists as the ground is being used for cultivating, and the bungalows yield a handsome rent even at the present depressed state of money. C. Crawford & Co. therefore recommend this property to those who wish to invest their money for a good return on income. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application can be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th September 1871.

MCCABE'S WATCHES.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by James McCabe, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. James McCabe.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Crest" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dog Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 AND 81, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandize supplied on the most liberal terms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

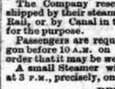
THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th October, at 4 P.M., positively, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.	Up Steamers.
Leave BOMBAY ...Wednesday.	Leave COCHIN ...Tuesday.
,, Rutnagherry..Thursday.	,, Beypore .....Wednesday.
,, Vingorla ..... do.	,, Calicut ..... do.
,, Goa .....Friday.	,, Tellicherry..Thursday.
,, Carwar ..... do.	,, Cannanore .... do.
,, Compta ..... do.	,, Mangalore ....Friday.
,, Mang-lore ..Saturday.	,, Compta ..... do.
,, Cannanore ...Sunday.	,, Carwar.....Saturday.
,, Tellicherry ... do.	,, Goa ..... do.
,, Calicut ..... do.	,, Vingorla ..... do.
,, Beypore ..... do.	,, Rutnagherry.Sunday.
Arrive COCHIN ...Monday.	Arrive BOMBAY ...Monday.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE,
No. 14, Meadow Street. Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.



THE Malabar and Kattywar Coast Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the s.s. GENERAL HAVELOCK, N. Darwitz, Commander, to Cochin, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M., calling at Calicut and Beypore.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 8, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th September 1871.

N.B.—No Township Cargo will be received on board on the day of sailing.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer PATNA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co, Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1871.

BREADALBANE, S. S.—CONSIGNEES WANTED for H.H. in oblong, M.S. in oblong, C.Js., WINES, W.B. in oblong, PETROLEUM, C. H. & Co. GLASSWARE, A.B. TRUNK, F.S. in double triangle.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents to Lloyd's.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on TUESDAY next, the 3rd proximo at 12 Noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, to receive the Report of the Outgoing Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 27th September 1871.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and of the ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE.—A NINTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of ONE-EIGHTH ANNA per RUPEE, will be PAID to CREDITORS of the above Corporation whose CLAIMS have been ADMITTED, on and after FRIDAY, the 29th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Creditors must produce their Vouchers when applying for Dividend.

G. R. WILSON, } Official Liquidators.
A. THOMSON, }

6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th September 1871.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the ESTATE of BHARMUL PURBUT NAGJEE PUROHIT THAKERSEY DEWJEE, and KOORPALL KHIMJEE, Insolvents, formerly carrying on trade under the Name and Firm of BHARMUL PURBUT & Co.

A SECOND AND FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF ANNAS per cent., will be PAID to CREDITORS on and after the 3rd PROXIMO, at my Office, No. 4, Nowlakha, Fort.

MICHAEL R. DeQUADROS,
Bombay, 26th September 1871. Sole Trustee.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

Policies granted at Current Rates.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., Agents.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be HELD, at the Office in Rampart Row, on FRIDAY, the 13th October, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Special Meeting held on Wednesday, the 13th September last.

By Order of the Directors,

A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th September 1871. Secretaries and Treasurers.

TENDERS FOR BUILDING THE NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned up to the 6TH of OCTOBER, inclusive.

Further information will be given, and the Plans may be inspected, and copies of the Specification and Tender obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest Tender.

J. H. E. HART,
Acting Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

New Secretariat Building, Bombay, 17th September 1871.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—TENDERS for LASHING BALES.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT of LABOURERS FOR LASHING BALES, for the year, will be received by the above Company up to TUESDAY, the 3rd October.

The person or persons whose Tender will be accepted shall give such security as may be required for the fulfilment of the terms of the CONTRACT made with him or them.

The Company will not assign any reason for not accepting any or the lowest Tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ARDASEER COWASJEE MODY,
Bombay, 25th September 1871. Secretary.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of October 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolution unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 26th day of September 1871:—

"That the present Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 500 additional Shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each, of which Rs. 350 shall be immediately paid up. That the said shares shall be offered in the first instance at Rs. 45 each, at a premium of Rs. 100 per share, to the shareholders of the Company who shall be entitled to the said shares, on making application, on or before the 31st day of November next, in the proportion of one such new share for every four shares standing in the name of the Shareholder or Shareholders so applying at the time of the Closure of the Transfer books of the Company on the said 1st day of November next, and the said shares or so many of them as may be so applied for, shall be allotted by the Directors, in such proportion aforesaid, on the application aforesaid, on payment of the sum of Rs. 450 per share, as aforesaid, and that any and all the shares of the said New Issue which shall not be so applied for and allotted in manner aforesaid, or which shall remain unallotted after such allotment shall have been made to such Shareholders in the proportion aforesaid, shall be disposed of and issued by the Directors, in such manner and at such time as they may deem proper."

The premium realized on said New Issue shall be carried to credit of a Reserve Fund.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 26th October to 1st day of November 1871, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September 1871.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that they will RE-OPEN the Hotel on the 5TH of OCTOBER.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

CROQUET,

By JAQUES and other Makers,
At Rs. 14, 18, 20, 25, 28, 30, 33, 42, 45, per set, with Rules and all Requisites,
COMPLETE IN CASE,
(Subject to a discount of As. 8 on each Rupee for Cash Payment).
ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

J. & C. WHITE'S SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, in cases of 2 dozen quarts.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

FOR SALE, at the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company, Colaba, a LATHE and PLANING MACHINE.

W. M. TENNENT, Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1871.

KEROSINE OIL LAMPS,

In a variety of neat and handsome patterns, from each Re. 2 to, per pair, Rs. 100.

WICKS for the same per doz., As. 10; per gross, Rs. 5.

TREBLY-REFINED KEROSINE OIL.

1 doz. (Wine) quarts, Rs. 6; Original Tin of 5 gallons, Rs. 11

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS,

Beautifully made and moderate in Price.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India.

Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 8s. 6d.

Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NOTICES.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 36, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of Mr. H. R. HUGHES, late Partner in this Firm, CEASED on the 1st of JUNE 1870; but the Name and Style of the Firm will remain the same.

BUDGETT AND HUGHES.

Kurrachee, 26th August 1871.

NOTICE.—The RAFFLE of the HOUSE No. 26, Middle Road, Estally, for the benefit of the FAMINE-STRICKEN ARMENIANS of JULFRA will be DRAWN at the ORIENTAL EASTERN HOTEL, Calcutta, on the 12th of October next, at 11 A.M. Tickets—Rs. 10 each. Apply to Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE!!!
THOSE CELEBRATED ENGLISH COMEDIANS,
MISS FANNY RAYNOR
AND
MR. W. BENNEE
WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN BOMBAY.

MOULVIE LIAKUT ALI, the renowned REBEL CHIEF of 1857, now on trial for his life.

Carte But Vignetted.....Per Copy Rs. 1, Postage ½ Anna.
Large Cabinet Bust ..... ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,

Annas Stamps received from Outstations.

J. NEWMAN, Photographer,
Elgin Road, Allahabad.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

At six months' sight on Messrs. Glyn, Mills Currie & Co., or the National Bank of Scotland..... Rs. 11 3/8d. per Rs.
At three months' sight..... Rs. 11 3/16d. ,,
On Head Office, on demand, for sums of £500 and upwards ..... Rs. 11 1/16d. ,,

FRED. T. ATKINS, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 28th September 1871.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET, (Materials, Wood and Iron) for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—the Amount NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.
Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

NOTICE.—I, the Undersigned, do hereby give NOTICE unto the Public, that GAINOO GOPALLJEE BHAILEYRAO has, by an Instrument of Mortgage, dated the 14th day of June 1871, written in the Gujerati language and character, for the consideration therein mentioned, mortgage his house and premises, situate at Nowrojee Hill, 2nd Row, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 49, unto me the said Premises, and became a promissory note in the Maruthi language and character, dated 4th day of August 1870, for a sum of Rs. 300. The said Instrument of Mortgage, and the said Promissory Note, have been stolen and misled from my house along with the other documents. Therefore all persons, including the said Gainoo Gopall Bhaleyrao are hereby warned not to deal with the mortgaged premises and with the documents hereinbefore mentioned in any way whatsoever. The said Gainoo Gopall Bhaleyrao is further warned not to pay the Interest out of the Rent of the said mortgage Instrument and the Promissory Note to any person whomsoever but to me. Any person who will produce the to I documents to me, at my residence, on the Nowrojee Hill, 2nd Row, No. 49, or to any Police authority, or giving such information as to lead me to find out the same, will be handsomely rewarded on receipt of the documents.—Dated this 14th day of September 1871.

BHEWA TANNAJEE NACKWA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and after SUNDAY next, the 1ST OCTOBER 1871, and until further Notice, the following ALTERATIONS will take effect:—

The present 11-20 A.M. Down North East Mail Train will leave Bombay at 10-30 A.M. and arrive at Jubbulpore at 4-30 P.M. following day.

The present 10-30 A.M. Up Mail Train from Jubbulpore will leave at 9-15 A.M. and will arrive in Bombay at 12-15 P.M. the following day.

The present 19-0 Noon Down South East Mail Train will leave Bombay at 11-0 A.M., Poona at 7-30 P.M., arriving at Kistna at 10-1 A.M., and reaching Raichore at 2 25 P.M. the following day.

The Up South East Mail Train will leave Raichore at 8-40 A.M., Kistna at 4-0 P.M., arriving in Bombay at 1-45 A.M. the following morning, calling at Poona at 4-20 A.M.

The Train now leaving Bombay at 6-45 A.M. will leave as at present, but will reach Nagpore at 12-40 P.M. the following day, instead of at 2-15 P.M. as at present.

The Up Nagpore Train will leave there at 10-0 A.M. and will reach Bombay at 10-20 P.M. as at present.

The Coorla Down and Up Local Trains are made ten minutes earlier than at present.

The Up Local now leaving Tanna at 7-0 A.M. will leave at 6-30 A.M., and will arrive in Bombay at 7-45 A.M. instead of 8-15 A.M. as at present.

On and after 1st October, the Stations at Unger, between Marheh and Mohol, and at Packnee, between Mohol and Shedapore, on the South East Line, will be opened for Passenger Traffic.

For further particulars see the Company's Time Bill dated 1st October 1871, exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 25th September 1871. General Traffic Manager.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS, being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon, or against, the Estate of JAMES BOUGHEY BEWSHER, formerly of Richmond, in the County of Surrey, in England, but late of Bagdad, in Mesopotamia, a Captain in Her Majesty's Indian Navy, deceased, who died at Mosul on the November 1870, in the principal of one such new share for every four shares standing in the name of the Shareholder or Shareholders so applying at the time of the Closure of the Transfer books of the Company on the said 1st day of November next, and the said shares or so many of them as may be so applied for, shall be allotted by the Directors, in such proportion aforesaid, on the application aforesaid, on payment of the sum of Rs. 450 per share, as aforesaid, and that any and all the shares of the said New Issue which shall not be so applied for and allotted in manner aforesaid, or which shall remain unallotted after such allotment shall have been made to such Shareholders in the proportion aforesaid, shall be disposed of and issued by the Directors, in such manner and at such time as they may deem proper."

The premium realized on said New Issue shall be carried to credit of a Reserve Fund.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 26th October to 1st day of November 1871, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September 1871.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that they will RE-OPEN the Hotel on the 5TH of OCTOBER.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

CROQUET,

By JAQUES and other Makers,
At Rs. 14, 18, 20, 25, 28, 30, 33, 42, 45, per set, with Rules and all Requisites,
COMPLETE IN CASE,
(Subject to a discount of As. 8 on each Rupee for Cash Payment).
ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

J. & C. WHITE'S SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, in cases of 2 dozen quarts.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

FOR SALE, at the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company, Colaba, a LATHE and PLANING MACHINE.

W. M. TENNENT, Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1871.

KEROSINE OIL LAMPS,

In a variety of neat and handsome patterns, from each Re. 2 to, per pair, Rs. 100.

WICKS for the same per doz., As. 10; per gross, Rs. 5.

TREBLY-REFINED KEROSINE OIL.

1 doz. (Wine) quarts, Rs. 6; Original Tin of 5 gallons, Rs. 11

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS,

Beautifully made and moderate in Price.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India.

Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 8s. 6d.

Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & Co.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, K.P., G.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., *Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;*

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
Ecclesiastical Furniture Suppliers.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street,
Calcutta.
52, Old Broad Street, London.
97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes
(Ancien Passage Mires), Paris.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. LAZARUS & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay public to share the undoubted advantages which their firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have ever reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. LAZARUS, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior hou-eholds of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the defects under which too commonly are suffered articles manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects to which too commonly are subject furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, are frequently found, in that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point, C. L. & Co would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modes of taste have been adapted to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, would take this opportunity to the following maxim, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz:—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials,
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen,
Uniform Scale of Charges,
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this extensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their constituents' attention:—

1. The newest and most elegant designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with great care, written in the Gujerati language and character, for the consideration therein mentioned, mortgage his house and premises, situate at Nowrojee Hill, 2nd Row, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 49, may, if now aged 36, obtain a Nonparticipating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

2. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was considered appropriate in style, or design has been taken full advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these designs, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail; yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying home designs to suit Indian requirements, that the substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of furniture for the Upper Provinces of India, taste is a prime consideration, effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for Spinning shares. Land shares dull. Government 5 per cent. Paper declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of shares.	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	99
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	647½
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	1825
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,460
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
57,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	93
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,530
8,000	150	all		Fcre Land a Pier Co. Ld.	141
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	9·5
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil.	Port Canning	395

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,215
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	960
200	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	420
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,000
200	2, 00	all	265do.	Bombay Press Co	2,175
200	500	all	90 do.	Do New	550
500	1,850	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co	6,400
350	2,000	all	200 ps	East India Press Co	3,200
150	8,000	all	1000 "	Fort Press Co	8,300
300	2,0·0	1,800	50 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	950
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,700
250	5,000	1,461	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co	1,100
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co	555x-d
12	2,000	all	250 "	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
225	2,0·0	1,000	250 "	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timevelly Press Co	1,003
100	1,000	...		Carwar Company	300

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,575 nl.
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,389
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,780
100	5,000	all		Bombay	2,800 nl.
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	1,455
1,000	150	150	25*	Bronch Mills	323x-d
750	2,000	all		Do crumsey Spinning	2,875
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,450
2,000	1,000	all	140 p.	Maroch ji Petit's	1,165
800	1,0.0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,040
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,850
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.s	Royal	2,350 nl.

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	875
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	36
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
.....	93	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	223

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-12
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	221
Five- Frane Pieces	203
Bar Silver	169 nl
Gold Leaf	15-13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-15
Australian Gold	16-14-6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	102½
Four per cent	100½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1896-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	93½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	125

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Gwyther, Captain, 5th Lancers, on leave, from Sealkote.
McQuade, Quartermaster, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Roberts, Captain, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Kirkee.
Mead, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Hyderabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Ketchen, Captain, 28th Native Infantry, to join, to Sholapore.
Stewart, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. David Ogilvie Meiklejohn, of the Ben. C. S., is appointed an Asst. Comr., 3rd class, in the Central Provinces.

The services of Pundit Bhaskar Rao, Extra Asst. Comr., 3rd grade, in Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

Mr. J. A. Innes, late Offg. Extra Asst. Comr. in Ajmere, is appointed to be Extra Asst. Comr. in Oudh, vice Pundit Bhaskar Rao.

Mr. T. Shepherd, Depy. Comr., 2nd grade, in British Burmah, was a passenger on board the steamer Delhi, which was left by the pilot at sea on the 13th ult.

Moung Kulla, pensioned Extra Asst. Comr. 1st class, 1st grade, is appointed to be an Hon Magis at Akyab, in British Burmah, and is invested with the powers of a Sub. Magis. of the 2nd class, under sec. 22, Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of the said town.

The Hon. G. Loch, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself on the forenoon of the 7th July last of the leave granted him in Notification No. 590, dated the 22nd June.

The following promotions are made in the British Burmah Police with effect from the 13th Aug. 1871:—

Capt. Lowndes, Supt. of Police, 3rd grade, to be Supt of Police, 2nd grade.

Capt. Houghton, Supt. of Police, 4th grade, to be Supt. of Police, 3rd grade.

Mr. G. D. Anderson, Supt of Police, 5th grade, to be Supt of Police, 4th grade.

Mr. T. D. Jamieson, Asst. Supt. of Police, to be Supt of Police, 5th grade.

Mr. W. J. Porter, Offg. Asst. Supt., to be an Asst. Supt. of Police.

The following temporary promotions are made in the British Burmah Police with effect from the 13th Aug. 1871:—

Capt Houghton, Supt. of Police, 3rd offg. 2nd grade, to be Offg. Supt. of Police, 1st grade.

Capt Litchfield, Supt. of Police, 4th offg. 3rd grade, to be offg. Supt. of Police, 2nd grade.

Capt Bacon, Supt. of Police, 5th offg. 4th grade, to be Offg Supt. of Police, 3rd grade.

Mr. Redpath, Asst. Supt. of Police and offg Supt. 5th grade, to be Offg. Supt of Police, 4th grade.

Mr. Hildebrand, Asst Supt. of Police, to be offg Supt. of Police, 5th grade.

The Gov Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Capt G E Erskine, Asst Settlement Officer, 1st grade, in Oudh, to be Personal Asst to the Chief Comr. of Oudh, in the Rev. Dept.

Under the provisions of sec. 2 of Act XI. of 1871, an Act to abolish the Financial Commissionership of Oudh, the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to invest the Chief Comr of Oudh, with retrospective effect from the 24th Mar 1871, with all the powers which, if the said Act XI. of 1871 had not been passed, the Financial Commissioner might have exercised as Chief Controlling Rev. authority in Oudh, under any law, rule, or order having the force of law.

The following amendment of section XIX. of the Rules for the better management and preservation of the Government Forests in Oudh, which were published in the *Gazette of India* of 29th September 1866 (Public Works Department Notification No 27F, dated 24th September 1866), has been confirmed by the Gov. Genl. in Council and is published for general information in conformity with section 6 of Act VII. of 1865:

Rule XIX.—"In cases in which the penalty of confiscation is not provided by Act VII. of 1865, any person who shall infringe any provision of these rules, and any subordinate of the Forest Department who shall wilfully neglect to do his duty under any of these rules, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 500, or in default of payment of the same, to imprisonment for a term to be regulated by the provisions of the 67th section of the Indian Penal Code."

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of the present rules which regulate the procedure of the Court of Small Causes at Bangalore, H. E. the Vicy and Gov. Genl. in Council is pleased to declare that the said Court shall be re-constituted under the amended Mofussil Small Cause Court Act No. XI. of 1865, and that the said Act, and Act VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees' Act), shall be in force in the said Court from and after the 1st day of Oct. 1871.

The Gov. Genl. in Council is further pleased to declare that all suits and proceedings pending in the said Court on the 1st Oct. 1871, shall be heard and determined in the same manner as suits and proceedings are required to be heard and determined under Act XI. of 1865, but the introduction of this Act shall not in any way invalidate or alter the effect of anything which shall have been done in any such suit or proceeding prior to the 1st Oct. 1871.

Lt. J. DeB Lynch, B. S. C., 1st Wg. Sub., 14th B. N. I., to officiate as 2nd Signal Officer of the 1st Regt., Central India Horse, until further orders.

Dr J H Newman, M D, received charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon and Supt of Jail, Ajmere, from Dr Murray on the forenoon of the 1st Sept 1871.

Dr J H Newman, M D, assumed medical charge of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Bn from Dr Murray on the forenoon of the 1st Sept 1871.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. J. Oliphant, Asst. to Actg., Genl, Bombay, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Lt. J. Cook, of the Ben. S. C., Adjt., 3rd Sikh I., Punjab Frontier Force,—arrived at Bombay on the 3rd April 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the R. Engrs, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Benl. Presidency, reported their arrival on the dates specified:—

Lt. A. G. Clayton, arrived at Bom. on the 31st Jan. 1871.

Lt. F. N. Hasard, arrived at Bombay on the 6th April 1871.

2nd Capt. E. P. Hardinge, since deceased, arrived at Bombay on the 6th April 1871.

Lt. W. Sedgwick, arrived at Bombay on the 27th April 1871.

The departure for Europe of the undermentioned officer has been reported on the date specified:—

Maj J. V. Hunt, of the Benl. S. C, G. G. O. No. 426 of 1871,—per Deccan, 22nd April 1871, from Bombay.

Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1137 of the 6th December 1867, under which unemployed pay is admissible to Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals for six months when proceeding to Europe on leave on medical certificate on vacating office after the expiration of five years' tour of duty, are applicable only to those medical officers who are under the furlough regulations of 1854.

The services of Hon Asst, Surg. R. E. Wrafter, of the Sub. Med. Dept., in medical charge of the Haupper Stud Depot, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of the N. W. P.

Erratum.—In G. G. O. No. 716, dated 18th Aug 1871, appointing Lt. J. T. Cummins to officiate as Wg. Sub. 2nd Infy., Hyderabad Contgt., after the words "may officiate as," omit the words 2nd in Comd, and

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. Vankety, Accountant, 3rd grade, on probation in Central India, is confirmed in his appointment with retrospective effect from the 21st August 1869.

Gopal Rao, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, Central Provinces, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr. C. O'Connor is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor of the 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab for employment on the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr. R. F. Dallas, Asst. Supt, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade, with effect from the 16th June 1871, to fill an existing vacancy.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

Consequent on Lieut-Col Hutchinson's absence on sick furlough, the following officiating appointments take effect from the 16th instant:—

Lieut-Col G McAndrew, to officiate as Inspector General of Police, Punjab.

Lieut-Col J C.P Baillie, to officiate as Depy Inspector General of Police, 1st grade, vice Lieut Col McAndrew.

Capt C Ewart, to officiate as Depy Inspector General of the Ambala Circle, in addition to his other duties. Capt Ewart will act in the 2nd grade of Depy Inspector General.

Mr E Charde, to officiate as a District Supt of Police, 2nd grade, vice Lieut Col Baillie.

Mr J S Christie, to officiate as a District Supt of Police, on Rs 700, vice Major Harris.

Mr J Y Davidson, Asst. Engr. 2nd grade, appointed to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway by Notification No 259, of 24th Dec 1869, is posted to the Chenab Bridge Division of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

Capt E P Hardings, Exec. Engr, 4th grade, appointed to the Railway Dept by Government of India, P W Dept, Notification No 292, of 26th July 1871, is posted to the Ravi Bridge Division of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d to £210s.
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
Liverpool	Wooden Ships "	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Mycrolons & Coir bds	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 250 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Sail	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		5 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Patna (s)	Atkinson	Calcutta, Sept. 12.
	Gogah (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Sept 24.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Queen of Nations	Kavanagh	Calcutta.
	Avoca (s)	Babot	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Prince of Wales, Nacoda, to Muscat.
Bark Futel Currim, Nacoda, to Muscat,
Ship Copenhagen, Cowie, to Kurrachee.
Ship Sultana, Mason, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Phlox, to Goa, &c.
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Khedive, to Aden and Suez.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
24	Euphrates (s)	Hutcheson	Singapore, Sept. 2.
	Alabama	Gilliat	Muscat, Aug. 27.
	Gilbert Thompson	Hutchison	Liverpool, June 3.
	Siberia	Inglis	Singapore, Sept. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
23	Lady Octavia	.....	.....
	Anonyma	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—27TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Walamo (s), 4 packages hardware, T Dawoodbhoy.
Valkyrien, 12 cases iron chests, S Jadowjee.
Bagdad (s), 6 cases coelbinal, Owen and Okell; 2 cases gold thread, T Morarjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Euxine (s), 2,663 bundles hoop iron, and 100 bundles spring steel, K Jewa; 200 barrels sulphur, V Amroothall.
Ellen Bates, 6 packages earthenware, E Noormahomed; 3 cases earthenware, K M Ramjee; 37 crates earthenware, R Angus & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—27TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Callirrhoe, 204 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.
Pericles, 38 bales cotton, A Dhoderam; 100 bales cotton, B B Bhagojee.
Ada (s), 54 bales cotton, C Tooljaram.
Tanjore (s), 3 bales hides, R Mahomed; 31 bales wool, H Khaldass; 42 bales wool, P Nathoo; 38 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 57 bales cotton, G Dwarkadass; 50 bundles hides, C Datoo.
Bagdad (s), 92 bales cotton, N Luckmedass; 50 bales wool, R Vassonjee; 50 bales wool, B Canjee; 25 bales wool, P Gungajul; 55 bales hard west, Forbes & Co; 3 bales wool, T Callianjee.
Euxine (s), 4 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, B Girdhur; 50 bales cotton, P Versee; 410 bundles galls, K Pursotum.
China (s), 50 bales cotton, M Jewraj.

FOR LONDON.

Ada (s), 709 bags rapeseed, Finlay, Scott & Co; 12 packages croton seed, M Morarjee.
Tanjore (s), 9 bundles E teeth, B Vullybhoy; 67 bundles E teeth, M Haruckchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellora (s), 92 bundles sharkfins, L Dewjee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam-packets are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 3 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Tableshows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.:—

Saturday	...September ... 30	Saturday	... November ... 18
Do	... October ... 7	Do	... do ... 25
Do	... do ... 14	Do	... December ... 2
Do	... do ... 21	Do	... do ... 9
Do	... do ... 28	Do	... do ... 16
Do	...November ... 4	Do	... do ... 23
Do	... do ... 11	Do	... do ... 30

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following date from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

Saturday	... October ... 7	Saturday	... December ... 2
Do	... November ... 4	Do	... do ... 30

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 3th June 1871, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After-Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kusara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhoosawul only	4 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Duccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Khar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcel s for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, fr om 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year "	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One Month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

A CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY,

Will be given in the TOWN HALL on

THURSDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER 1871,

At 9 o'clock P.M., precisely.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture, "La Dame Blanche" ..... Boieldieu.
Chorus, "Oh! who will o'er the Downs" ..... R. L. Pearsall.
Song, "Where is another, sweet as my sweet?" ..... Sullivan.
Double Quartett, "Summer Song" ..... Mendelsohn.
Messe Solennelle ..... J. Schmuck.
(Kyrie, Gloria, Qui tollis, Quoniam, Cum Sancto Spiritu—with Orchestral accompaniment.)

PART II.

Overture, "Tancredi" ..... Rossini.
Quartett, "The Two Roses" ..... Werner.
Violin Solo, "Souvenirs d'Ernst" .....
Song, "The Storm" ..... Hullah.
Chorus, "The Turkish Drinking Song" ..... Mendelsohn.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5; Side Seats, Rs. 3 each; to be had of Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, Elphinstone Circle.

A Rough Sketch of the Reserved Seats may be seen at either of the above Addresses.

Tickets for the SIDE SEATS, at Rs. 3 each, can be obtained at the doors of the Town Hall.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

O'BRIAN—September 26th, at Poona, the wife of Mr. J. M. O'Brian, Head Assistant, Pay Examiner's Office, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BICKERDIKE—CALDER—September 27th, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev J. S. Robertson, Robert Edmond Bickerdike, of Bombay, to Mary Campbell, daughter of A. Calder, of Arbroath, Scotland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRANDER—September 22nd, at Barrackpore, the wife of James Brander, Esq., of a son.

COSTELLO—September 18th, at Dera Ghazee Khan, the wife of Surgeon C. P. Costello, 5th Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.

GEORGE—September 21st, at Meerut, the wife of Albert B. George, Esq., C.E., of a daughter.

LONGMUIR—September 23rd, at No. 5, Council House Street, the wife of Thomas Longmuir, Esq., of a daughter.

MELL—September 22nd, the wife of A. N. Mell, Esq., of a daughter.

ROSS—September 16th, at Dhurmsala, the wife of Colonel C. G. G. Ross, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COFFIN—GROVES—September 20th, at All Saints' Church, Cossipore, by the Rev. Robert Parker Little, D.A., Chaplain, Kenneth Douglas Coffin, Esq., late Captain 102th Light Infantry, to Jessie Margaret, daughter of the late John Groves, Esq.

DEATH.

DIXON—September 8th, at Julunder, of remittent fever, Mary, the beloved wife of S. Dixon, Master-Tailor, G-8th R.A., aged 30 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1871.

IT hardly needed a telegram from England to inform us that the first thought of the *Daily News*—we were going to say "impulse," but the *Daily News* has no impulses—on receiving the news of the assassination of Justice Norman, was to express "a hope that the event will not operate to the prejudice of Ameer Khan." That is just the sort of cheap philosophical reflection in which the *Daily News* would be likely to indulge, to show its priggish superiority to vulgar prejudice. An ordinary journalist would have been startled by the news into asking the grave question, whether or not this assassination portended any new danger to the safety of the British Empire in India; but the *Daily News* holds the opinion that the possession of India only gives trouble to English politicians and prevents Mr. Gladstone from devoting his whole time to the great duty of considering what he ought to do for the Nonconformists; and, if the English must remain here, the organ of philosophical liberalism thinks that their only object in life should be to assist Keshub Chunder Sen and Miss Carpenter—very good and worthy persons in their way—in making all the natives excellent Unitarians and free and enlightened citizens. So, whenever there is talk of deeds of violence done by natives in India, and Englishmen in general becomes anxious lest there should be any new disturbances out here, the *Daily News* fancies the time has arrived for warning its countrymen not to give way to unholy passions or to fall into a panic, but always to remember that England holds India only in order to do good to the people of India. We fancy the *News* sincerely believes that, but for the restraining force of that English "public opinion" of which it is the foremost representative, Anglo-Indians would go about from morning to night cursing and swearing at niggers, flogging them with whips made of wire, and hanging one out of every ten or so without trial. Our Judges, however, do not require warnings to do their duty even in disturbed times; Ameer Khan will get the justice he merits; and the ungenerous sneer of the *Daily News* might have been spared. Perhaps in India we are apt to attribute too much importance to criticisms of the kind we have been commenting on—criticisms which are not inspired by high principle but by the cold indifference of neutral-tinted, nerveless, pulseless, politicians, who, being incapable of feeling a glow of patriotic feeling themselves, have never any mercy for the zeal of impetuous lovers of their own country and race. The English nation itself is now well-nigh sick of the philosophical indifference to all national feeling which liberal politicians of the class the *Daily News* represents take a pride in displaying; and the signs are manifest of a reaction at home in favour of a more honest and healthy appreciation of what England owes to herself and to her own people.

THE cause of Female Education in India is receiving at present that attention and consideration at the hands of the native community which it so well deserves. The social condition of the native female population is always an interesting subject for discussion. It is an indisputable fact that, while the male section of the native community possess facilities for acquiring many and varied educational advantages, the mental culture of the women is regarded with unconcealed indifference, if not entirely neglected, by a majority of natives. All that we hear and read about the progress of female education in India is, we fear, confined to a few families of the upper classes; and the mass of the weaker sex remain as ignorant and superstitious as ever. As might be expected, under such circumstances, an incredible amount of helplessness exists amongst native women; and, in consequence of their inability to fulfil the higher social and domestic duties of life, a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction is prevalent amongst the young men, who, under the early marriage system, find themselves bound for life in unfit companionship. The Parsee Matrimonial Court at Bombay has furnished illustrations of what we mean;—a disregard for home and a fondness for dissipation, resulting in appeals to the Court, may be traced to the cause just mentioned. Such a state of things would be partially, if not wholly, unknown, had earlier efforts been made to ameliorate the condition of the native women. Educate your girls and you wipe out an incredible amount of ignorance and superstition, and give comfort and happiness to many a home. About twenty years ago, the germs of female education in Bombay were sown by the foresight of Professors Reid, Patten, and Green, when schools were established for the first time for educating Parsee and Hindu girls. These schools in the beginning were superintended by a band of enthusiasts, members of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society; and they have flourished, with more or less success, up to the present day. Following this noble example, the managers of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Benevolent Funds have also established girls' schools in various parts of Bombay, and in the principal towns of Guzerat: and one may find here and there cognate institutions scattered in all parts of the presidency. Notwithstanding these laudable efforts made to promote female education, the result, we grieve to find, is not so satisfactory as one might naturally have expected.

There are several causes for this lamentable failure. The foremost amongst them is that girls are removed from the schools as soon as they attain the age of eleven or twelve years, and before they can have acquired any but the most superficial knowledge, while their education, having been strictly vernacular, leaves their minds devoid of the enlightenment attainable only by the study of the English language and literature. Unfortunately, an erroneous impression still exists amongst the leading and wealthy portion of the native community that acquaintance with the languages and literature of Western Europe would prove injurious to their own peace and the morality of their women; and hence the efforts of educated and enthusiastic men, having for their object the breaking down of this prejudice, have almost entirely failed. Another cause of the unsatisfactory results of female education is that there are no trained native female teachers to superintend the girls' schools. This desideratum may be supplied at some future time by the Female Normal School, in which a number of Parsee and Hindu girls are being trained as teachers for this special purpose. But, meanwhile, we hail with pleasure the opening of a school under the immediate superintendence of an accomplished young Parsee lady, Miss Burjorjee, the eldest daughter of Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee. This gentleman has given his daughters a liberal English education (in England) in order to qualify them for imparting instruction to native girls, with the sole view of beneficially influencing their circumstances and mode of life. The efforts of this lady under the guidance of her mother are quite disinterested, as they are prepared to render their services without any pecuniary remuneration,—the only charge being such as may go towards defraying a portion of the rent of the bungalow which they have taken on the Breach. There are now several institutions for giving native girls a sound and liberal education; and, as Miss Burjorjee's school combines the advantages of having a governess who can impart instruction in the vernacular languages in the first instance, and then gradually bring up her pupils in English, we are sanguine that some of the difficulties specified above will now be obviated. There will be no cause for removing girls from this school after the present fashion in native schools where there are male tutors. Where the teacher is a governess, no vague fears can arise in the minds of the parents and friends of the pupils as to the consequences of permitting freedom of communication after the girls have passed the age of childhood.

WE hear it will probably be two months hence before any of the Five Rupee notes can be put in circulation by the Government of India.

ONE of the telegrams we publish this morning almost takes one's breath away. "From London to Kurrachee by rail in five days." This is not the sensational heading of a scene in an extravaganza, but the title of a serious project which the *Times* has taken the trouble of explaining in detail, and which its promoters (probably Americans) offer to carry out, in three years, at a cost of 40 millions sterling. What is more—the *Times* assures us the journey will be "a pleasant one;" but that is what no five days' journey by rail can ever be until the whole system of railway travelling is changed. We can but wish the scheme all success; and we have no doubt, from what has been done already on the American Continent, that it is quite feasible to lay down the line, and that a generation hence Anglo-Indians will wonder how we ever could go on travelling by those P. and O. steamers, which grow bigger and bigger, and get greater and greater speed out of the same quantity of coal, every year, but which still, by some mysterious law of nature, can never be induced to make the voyage from Suez to Bombay in less than the old time of thirteen days.

WE need hardly call the attention of our readers to the programme of the Concert that is to be given this evening at the Town Hall for the benefit of the Strangers' Home. Most residents in Bombay are unhappily familiar with the alarming growth of destitution among the lower classes of the European population of the city; and we believe there never has been a time here at which so many honest, hardworking, respectable men have been reduced to the painful position of seeking refuge in the Strangers' Home, through finding nothing to do outside. The consequence is, that the resources of this excellent institution have been greatly overtaxed, and it concerns the credit of the European community to put it in funds once more.

BOMBAY.

FAIR AT COLABA.—A fair will be held at Upper Colaba to-morrow.

PENSION TO THE MAMLUTDARS.—The Mamlutdars of Ahmedabad and Dholka will shortly retire on pension.

EGUTPOORA.—The fall of rain at Egutpoora up to the 15th September amounted to 84 inches and 27 cents.

DRAMATIC CLUB IN SURAT.—We see from the *Gujerat Mitra* that several Parsee gentlemen of Surat intend to start a dramatic club at that station.

MURDER OF A BRAHMIN.—A few days ago a gang of robbers killed a Brahmin between the villages of Chotila and Dhandulpur, in the Gaekwar's territory.

THEFT OF A SHAWL.—Yesterday, Mr. Showell, on the application of a woman named Goojoo, issued a warrant against one Nanabhoy Gopall, who was charged with stealing a shawl valued at Rs. 43.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo named Naron Mooljee was seriously hurt on Tuesday at the cotton depôt at Colaba, by a bale of cotton falling on him. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—An inquest was held yesterday at Parell concerning the death of Bheema, woman, who was accidentally drowned in a quarry hole at Parell. A verdict was returned accordingly.

WARNING TO BUGGY DRIVERS.—Three hack buggy drivers were yesterday fined by Mr. Showell ten rupees each, for plying their buggies without having obtained an attendant's licence from the Commissioner of Police.

DACOITY.—We learn that, on or about the 4th inst., within the Dhamason, in the Kuri paragna of the Gaekwar's territory, was attacked and plundered by the Bhoodias. The property robbed has been estimated at Rs. 5,000.

FALSE WEIGHT.—Mr. Showell, the Second Magistrate of Bombay, yesterday fined one Motee Sowab fifteen rupees, with the alternative of fifteen days' imprisonment, for being found in possession of a false weight, he being a retail trader.

ESCAPE FROM THE DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.—On Tuesday a Parsee lad, by name Eduljee Nusserwanjee, escaped from the David Sassoon Reformatory. He was captured the same day, and was made over to the superintendent of the institution.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Parsee clerk named Pochajee Eduljee appeared Mr. Showell and obtained a warrant against one Dowlee, a washerwoman, who was charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of articles of clothing, of the value of Rs. 60.

BAD MEAT.—At the Fort Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. Connon, Soobhana Janoo and four other butchers were charged, at the instance of the Inspector of Markets, with exposing for sale meat unfit for human food. The magistrate warned the prisoners, and fined them five rupees each.

NASSICK COLLECTORATE.—The weather report of the Nassick collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th September, informs us that the fall of rain was generally good, and the sowing of the rubbee crop was in progress in some talookas of the district. The state of public health was generally good. A few cases of cholera were reported from the Dindori talooka, and cattle disease was prevailing in the talookas of Chandore, Baglan, and Dindore, and in the pettas of Jykherra and Ab bona.

AN AUDACIOUS ROBBERY.—On the 6th inst. a European gentleman named Charles Todd engaged the buggy of one Ibrahim Ismael, and while on the journey, the buggywallah assaulted him and extracted from his pocket a currency note for Rs. 100. Mr. Todd reported the matter to the police, and the accused was arrested. Yesterday, in the Girgaum police Court, the buggywallah was brought up and charged with assault and theft. He was remanded to jail.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT: A HORSE IMPALED.—On Tuesday evening, about five o'clock, while a Mr. McGill and M. Bevan, of the British India Sub-Marine Telegraph Company, were riding together in Pydhonee, Mr. McGill's horse ran against a bullock cart. The bamboo shaft entered the poor animal's chest, and it died almost immediate afterwards. Mr. McGill fell, and was picked up considerably hurt. He was taken to a hotel at Mahim, where he was medically attended to, and at midnight he was removed to Bombay.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

YESTERDAY evening His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, with his Private Secretary, Captain G. P. E. Jervoise, Dr. Bruce, his medical adviser, and several other gentlemen, arrived here from Poona. During his stay in Bombay, His Excellency will reside at Malabar Point. Sir Seymour's stay is not likely to be prolonged, and it is probable he will leave for Poona again on Tuesday or Wednesday. A salute will be fired this morning from the saluting battery in honour of His Excellency's arrival.

TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT.

WE would remind our readers that the concert in aid of the fund of the Strangers' Friend Society will be given in the Town Hall this evening. Last night there was a rehearsal of some of the pieces in the Town Hall, especially of the selections from the mass composed by Herr Schmuck, which are to be presented before the public for the first time this evening. Herr Schmuck's mass contains parts of much beauty and force, and is considered by all who have studied it to be a work of considerable merit. Unfortunately, it is at present impossible to get any sufficient number of ladies to join in bringing out the mass, so that the composer has had to adapt it so as to be sung entirely by gentlemen; but though there will probably be in consequence some want of softness of tone, the rehearsal last night promised an exceedingly enjoyable performance. We may mention that the orchestra and choir will occupy the south end of the large room, certainly the best point in the hall. The concert, we are glad to hear, is likely to be well attended.

HIGH COURT.—28TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

APPEAL WITHDRAWN.

183/333-69—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Jewcerebai widow *v* Aga Mahomed Abdool Moosavy and Fletcher

APPEAL FOR HEARING.

175/335-69—Dallas and Lynch—Rao Bahadoor Viziarungum and another *v* Luxumon Babajee and another—Keir, Prescot and Winter

SPECIAL (CASE FROM SMALL CAUSE COURT.)

577-71—Mr Lynch—Bhiccoo Cassinath and another *v* Dayal Kallydass—Shapurjee and Thackurdass.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

914-70—Jefferson and Payne—Oomedbhoy Hathesing and others *v* The B B & C I Railway Company—Keir, Prescot and Winter

478-69—C Tyabjee—Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed Hoosen *v* Memon Sullamon Tharoo—Thacker and Khalk—Part heard

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.

FOR JUDGMENT

865-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others *v* Morarjee Anundjee and others—Acland, Prentis and Bishop

LONG CAUSES

583-69—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Virbhoocandass Hurrybhoy *v* Crustnarao Wassoodew—Manisty and Fletcher Part heard

326-70—Leathes and Crawford—Pestonjee Furdoonjee and others *v* Cowasjee Nowrojee and others—Manisty and Fletcher

559-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Runchordass Toolseydass *v* Natha Jadowjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile

669-70—C Tyabjee—Mathoocadass Sonjee *v* The Agra Bank, Limited—No appearance

456-70—C Tyabjee—Lalla Kutchra, &c, *v* Mrs Mary Ann Thomas—Mr Payne

329-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Luckmidass Narrondass *v* Moorar Poonja—Rimington, Hore, and Langley

194-70—Shamrao Pandurang—Purshotam Sanu Shenoy *v* Wassoodew Crustna Senoy—Jefferson and Payne

662-68—C Tyabjee—Kerbadjee Hormusjee *v* Brijvullubdass Jugjeevundass—Dallas and Lynch

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

THE following season reports for the fortnight ending 7th September were yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—

SHOLAPORE.—State of crops favourable.

AHMEDABAD.—No rain-fall in the city. Prospects of rice are not very good, and for other crops only fair.

HYDERABAD, SIND.—No rain since last report. The Indus is still falling. Kharreef season safe. Crops are excellent in all parts, and the season is very healthy. No cattle disease.

POONA.—No rain. In four western districts crops are fair; in four eastern districts sowing of rubbee was retarded for want of rain. The few growing crops are not promising; grain is dear, and prices rising.

DHARWAR.—Rain-fall during fortnight 1 inch and 70 cents. Rice-crops have failed, excepting those in irrigated fields. The heavy opportune rain-fall yesterday, 1 inch and 50 cents. at Dharwar, and for many miles round, will revive the crops. Indications of more rain.

SHIPPING NEWS.

H.M.S. FORTE has sailed from Galle for Trincomalee.

THE S. S. GOGAH, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Cutch with a general cargo, and Colonel Law and one hundred and twenty-one deck passengers.

THE S. S. PATNA, 1,132 tons, Captain T. H. Atkinson, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

SEPTEMBER—OCTOBER.

	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.	
	Time.	Height.	Date.	Time.	Height.
	H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
	11 5 m	6 6	Thursday. 28	4 55 m	5 11
	11 50 a	5 10		5 22 a	6 2
	11 39 m	6 7	Friday ... 29	5 32 m	6 0
	.....	.....		6 3 a	6 9
	0 5 m	6 2	Saturday.. 30	6 6 m	5 9
	0 9 a	6 5		6 12 a	7 0
	0 39 m	6 4	Sunday ... 1	6 41 m	7 3
	0 40 a	5 11		6 54 a	6 11
	1 14 m	6 4	Monday ... 2	7 15 m	4 7
	1 30 a	5 2		7 25 a	6 6
	1 49 m	5 6	Tuesday ... 3	7 48 m	3 7
	2 36 a	4 8		7 56 a	5 10
	2 30 m	4 7	Wed'sday. 4	8 2 m	2 4
	2 4 a	3 3		8 31 a	5 0

Full, 28th, 10h. 34m. P.M.

PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA FOR LONDON.

THE following is the list of passengers per s.s. Arcturus from Calcutta to London:—

Mrs Durand and two children, Mr F E Tuson, Mr and Mrs Crossman, Lieutenant-Colonel Wheeler, Master and two Misses Hohe.

To Colombo—Mr R M'Ler.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL AT BOMBAY DOWN TO 25TH SEPTEMBER.

Fall of Rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 18th September, to 9 A.M. Monday, 25th September.

SEPTEMBER.	Observatory, Colaba.	Fort—Elphinstone Circle Garden. Gauge No. 1.	Gauge No. 2.	Gauge No. 3	Esplanade, H. M. 21st Regt. N. I.	Jamsetjee Hospital.
Monday, 18	...	...	...	...	'01	...
Tuesday, 19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wednesday, 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thursday. 21	...	'11	'11	'11	'20	'15
Friday, 22	'16	'09	'09	'09	'20	'13
Saturday. 23	'23	'04	'04	'03	'01	'26
Sunday. 24	'11	'15	'13	'15	'02	'30
Total for the Week.	'50	1'10	'88	'88	1'15	1'00
Total fall of rain from 1st January 1871	37'15	53'27	43'94	44'18	39'98	45'04
						46'89

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from mid-night to mid-night, and in that from the J. J. Hospital from 6 A.M. one day to 6 A.M. the following day.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

Feast of S. Michael and All Angels, 29th September.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

On Thursday, the Eve, at 5-30 P.M. Evensong and Sermon. Hymn 253 (Praise to God so reigns above), and 264 (They come, God's messengers of love.)

On Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, celebration of Holy Communion.

BOMBAY COTTON CROP REPORT.

GUZERAT.

SINCE the publication of the last weekly return, the following report up to 25th instant, from Mr. A. Stormont, superintendent of cotton experiments, Broach, has just come to hand:—

"The weather continues bright and warm, still no rain in the immediate neighbourhood of Broach. Once or twice during the week a few showery-looking clouds have passed over, but they have invariably gathered up and broken in other directions.

"The barometer indicates a change, and as the weather is already very sultry, the only possible change is rain. A couple of inches would do an immense deal of good, quite as much in the way of replenishing wells and tanks as in watering the fields. The only crops which are at present in real want of rain are the autumn-sown rice and jowaree; both of these must (independent of weather) suffer to a certain extent, the former in one respect much more than the latter. Jowaree will at least produce fodder, and, as such, realize a good price, more especially in a dry season. Rice, on the contrary, is valuable, solely as a grain, and is much affected by a dry state of atmosphere during its ripening season. Inasmuch as its roots being fibrous are mostly near the surface of the soil, and consequently readily acted upon by drought, which causes premature ripening.

"The imperfectly-developed grains generally appear on the tops of the ears, which gives the field a white ripened appearance, while it is quite green.

"On an average, perhaps about 5 per cent. is already dried up in this way.

"Toor and other minor crops are all right. The cotton is going on very well, but it too wants a few showers, not that we can now expect rain in sufficient quantity to reach its roots, but it would check the excessive evaporation from the foliage, and enable the plants to make a little headway."

Reports from Ahmedabad, dated 24th, and Verumgaum, dated 23rd instant, state that the general condition of the cotton and all the early sown crops in the Ahmedabad and Kaira collectorates, and adjoining foreign territory, is healthy. The bajree fields are all ready, and will be reaped in the course of a fortnight. The cotton sown in July last are being cut. Rain is sadly wanted for the late crops, none having fallen since the last report. It is supposed there will be no more rain during this season. Dews, however, have commenced to fall, which will compensate in a measure for the want of rain. Land for sowing wheat and gram is being prepared.

The reports from the Surat districts, dated 25th instant, are to the following effect:—

No rain since last report, though a few showers would be much appreciated. Cotton plants are now flowering freely; a few premature pods are to be seen here and there. The majority of the ryots think that a fair average cotton crop will be realized. Bajree has been nearly gathered. Cultivators are now employed in watching the grain crops and cutting grass, &c.

Reports from Broach, dated 26th instant, are similar to the above, with the exception that rain fell on the 24th idem in some villages in the Broach and Ahmode talookas.

KHANDEISH.

M. C. Wilkinson, Cotton Inspector for Khandeish, Nassick, &c., has submitted a report up to the 22d instant, from which the following is extracted:—

"During the week ending 18th September, no rain (except 54 cents in Sirpoor) fell in the North-West talookas, nor in Dhoolia and Baglan. In the rest, thirteen in number, varying amounts from 6 cents to 2-23 inches (in Malligaum) fell. Since the 18th, up to date (25th), I believe no rain has fallen anywhere, and it is hardly necessary to state that the crops, particularly those from later sowings, are now sadly in want of it, and are looking ground, especially as the weather, until lately cloudy and cool, is now bright and clear, with a very hot sun.

"The decrease, as regards ten talookas out of nineteen, in the area of land under cotton, amounts, according to the rough estimate obtainable now, to 33 per cent, as compared with last year.

"The price of grain has increased during the last few days. Bajree now sells for 9 seers instead of 11 per rupee, and wheat has risen to 8 or 9 seers according to quality.

"From Sholapoor, the Sub-Inspector reports no more rain up to the 22nd. The price of cotton varies from Rs. 48 to Rs. 55 per bhoja, or about the same as it is here. The export of full-pressed bales from Sholapoor from 16th to 22nd September amounted to 424 bales only."

Mr. J. Milne, superintendent of cotton experiments, Khandeish, reports up to the 23rd instant, as follows:—

"I have very little new to report this week. The crops continue to make fair progress. Refreshing showers fell in this district on the nights of the 21st and 22nd instant. Though the rainfall both nights did not measure quite an inch, yet every drop we can get is very acceptable at present.

"Caterpillars have appeared in two of the experimental fields at Erundole, and disfigured a few of the cotton plants by eating parts of the foliage. They have likewise done slight injury to several fields of the native cultivators. However, the damage done is very trifling as yet. I am told a good heavy shower or two would kill most of the insects. Should sufficient rain not fall soon to destroy the caterpillars, it is feared they might do a great deal of injury, as the leaves of the plants are still tender.

"Of the exotic cotton varieties under cultivation here, Egyptian plants are rather the most forward and promising at present.

"From Chogra, near to the Taptee, accounts are very favourable. Heavy rain is reported to have fallen there during the past week, and the cotton crop is reported to be doing well.

"The earliest sown cotton fields of Gunjapoora and Pastana are now flowering, though a good many of the plants are small. An average out-turn is scarcely expected.

"The grain crops are progressing favourably. The price of grain has slightly increased in the bazaar towards the end of the week."

Since the above was written, the following further report from Mr. C. Wilkinson, dated 26th instant, has this moment (3 P.M.) come to hand:—

"Good rain has fallen here to-day which will once more revive the withering crops in this talooka. This rain will probably not have been confined to this part of the district, but judging from present appearances, it is, I think, not likely to be general."

SIND.

The following report, up to 20th instant, has been furnished by Mr. W. Strachan, superintendent of cotton experiments in Sind:—

"The cotton plants seem all right as yet, but I do not think they are so large as they were at this time last year; still, the prospect is that we will have a good picking season.

"Last year's cotton has not yet all left the villages; in some few cases ginning is not finished.

"In the Alyarka-Tanda talooka, one of our largest and finest cotton-producing districts, the area sown this year is estimated at about 6,000 acres against 8,366 acres last year. This is a large falling off for one talooka. Dearth of fodder for cattle, and the low price cotton brought the cultivators last season, are no doubt the main cause of decrease, which, so far as my information guides me, appears to be general in the Hyderabad collectorate if not throughout the province.

"On Saturday, the 16th, I had an opportunity of inspecting several cotton fields in the Hailla and Hyderabad talookas of the Hyderabad collectorate, having traversed from 36 to 40 miles of country. Crops, including cotton, are to all appearance in a satisfactory state. Picking in some few fields will be begun in about a fortnight or three weeks. A few small bolls are now opening.

"The third picking of American cotton was finished on the cotton farm last Saturday.

"Irrigated crops are generally good. Late sowings of bajree seem deficient in stem or kirby. Harvesting has been begun in some few places in this district. The weather is favourable to these crops.

"The indigo sown this year near the cotton farm is said to have turned out remarakbly well. From one small field six maunds or so have been sold at from Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 per maund, according to quality.

"The prospects of the cotton farms are very satisfactory; this year plants are all healthy. I almost expect a fair crop of Egyptian cotton. The plants have improved so much within the last fortnight, and they seem to be in less repute with white ants this season than they were last year. Only about one-fourth of them have yet suffered from these insects.

"Plants of all kinds sown on land ploughed by English implements are much superior to those on soil worked by the native plough."

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.—No report.

A. G. W. MOORE, Major,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 27th September 1871.

PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROPS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

THE Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce has received the following further information, from Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner:—

Copy of a report from Mr. Nago Rao, Assistant to Cotton Commissioner, dated Oomrawuttee, the 23rd September, 1871:

I have the honour to report that, during the past week, ending this day, the weather was such as could be desired for the crops of this country.

While returning from Bombay to Oomrawuttee, on the 21st instant, I really found that the crops were all thriving, and were making rapid progress in growth. The crops in East Berar, however, appeared to me much better and higher than those in the Khandeish and the West Berar countries; where, though the crops are decidedly improved by the recent rains, still are now progressing, yet they are much backward considering the time of the season.

The jowaree plants ought to have been about 8 feet high by this time, and the cotton plants should also have been covered with flowers and buds; but I found that from Badnera to Morteejapore, the jowaree plants were not higher than 3 or 4 feet on an average, and the cotton plants also were smaller than 3 feet. In some places flowers also were seen by me on cotton plants, which had not attained the usual height. The reports which I have now received from the various parts of the East Berar country show that, in most places, the jowaree plants are as high as 7 or 8 feet; that the cotton plants also are nearly 3 feet high, and are being covered with flowers and buds; that during the past week the weather was generally cloudy with occasional gleams of sunshine; that rain also fell slightly in most places and did immense good to the growing crops; that some more showers are still needed before cotton, and other Khureef crops, and also for rubbee land; and that for the present the crops are all flourishing.

The following figures will give you a sort of idea of the rain which fell in the various parts of the country during the past week—

	In.	Cts.
At Oomrawuttee, from 13th to 19th Sept. 1871.....	0	30
At Chandore, from 1 th to 16th do	0	70
At Darwhall, do do do	0	0
At Woon, do do do	3	54
At Darwhall, do do do	0	24
At Durrisapore, do do do	1	8
At Morcee, do do do	1	15

The following figures give the rainfall at Oomrawuttee up to date as compared with the corresponding period during the past year—

	In.	Cts.
Rainfall at Oomrawuttee during this season up to 19th instant.....	23	5
Ditto during the last season up to 19th instant	7	0
Increase in 1870-71	0	0
Decrease in 1870-71	7	65

Yesterday evening it was very cloudy, and it has been raining steadily since 1 A.M., or midnight, till now. The fall amounted to 30 cents till this morning. The rain is not very heavy, but such as is required for the growing crops. From the state of the clouds I find that it is raining in the neighbourhood of Oomrawuttee, especially in the eastern direction.

COPIES OF TELEGRAM.

EAST BERAR (OOMRAWUTTEE.)

From Mr. Nago Rao, Assistant to Cotton Commissioner, dated Monday, the 25th September, 17 hours 45 minutes—

"Rainfall here during week, seventy cents, total fall 21 inches. Excellent reports from all sides. Prospects favourable."

CENTRAL PROVINCES (NAGPORE.)

From Mr. G. I. Noble, Assistant to Cotton Commissioner, Wurdha Valley, dated Monday, 25th September, 17 hours 15 minutes—

"Last week four inches, yesterday (1·97). Just back from Mudni and Wurdha. Crops very good at Wurdha. Last week (3·75), Mudni (4·37). Crops in the Arwi talooel excellent. Weather at present cloudy.

BOMBAY SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1871.

SUBJECT.—Letter from the First Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, No. 13, dated 4th September 1871, forwards the Annual Report of the Bombay Court of Small Causes for the twelve months ending 31st December 1870.

RESOLUTION.

This is the first report issued on the new system of the substitution for the official of the calendar year. The tabular statement embodied in the report of the First Judge shows the statistics of the operations of the Court for the year commencing January 1st, 1870, and terminating December 31st, 1870, as contrasted with the statistics for the year beginning April 1st, 1869, and ending March 31st, 1870. The three months January, February and March, 1870, are therefore comprised in both periods.

2. The number of suits instituted in 1870 was 28,811, showing an increase of 640 over the number instituted in 1869-70. This increase has been accompanied by an increase of Rs. 13,474 in the amount litigated, which in the year under report was Rs. 28,44,619, and in 1869-70 was Rs. 28,31,145.

3. The number of suits instituted for the recovery of sums not exceeding Rs. 10 rose from 2,699 in 1869-70 to 2,844 in 1870, showing an increase of 145. These returns also show a slight falling off in the average amount litigated in each suit in 1869-70; this average amount was Rs. 1097-7-11, whilst in 1870 it was only Rs. 98-11 9.

4. The diminution in the number of suits filed under the extended jurisdiction which had manifested itself in the two years previous to the one under report has now ceased. The number of such suits instituted in 1870 was 1,080 against 1,017 in 1869-70. It is still however far short of the number of these suits in 1867-68, in which year 1,381 were instituted.

5. It is satisfactory to note that whilst the net amount of fees credited to Government has increased from Rs. 2,34,892 in 1869-70 to Rs. 2,40,330 in 1870, the expenditure has decreased from Rs. 1,81,737 in 1869-70 to Rs. 1,77,101 in 1870. There is accordingly an increase of Rs. 5,438 in receipts accompanied by a decrease of Rs. 4,636 in expenditure. The excess of net receipts over the expenses of the Court is Rs. 63,229 for 1870, whilst in 1869-70 it amounted to Rs. 53,155. A still larger excess of receipts over expenditure may be anticipated for the future in consequence of the increase from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 1,100 of the monthly rent paid for the premises occupied by the Court and the other concessions made by the landlord, referred to in paragraph 7 of Mr. O'Leary's report. This reduction came into effect from April 1st, 1871.

6. The number of cases remaining undecided on the 31st December 1870, was 3,102. Of this apparently large number, however, 1,070 were undecided for want of service, and 1,530 other suits which were instituted during the year were not returnable until after the 31st December. In only 393 suits had the adjudication been delayed for want of time and owing to the press of work.

7. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 28,768. Of these no less than 6,801 were compromised. 3,416 were struck off. In 16,234 cases the judgment was for the plaintiff: in 1,668 suits he was non-suited, and in 649 suits the decision was in favour of the defendant.

8. Of the 28,811 suits instituted in 1870, 16,785 were for amounts of less than Rs. 50, 2,844 being for sums of less than Rs. 10. The increase in these suits for petty sums is to be regretted. The First Judge states that it will, he hopes, "be found susceptible of repression," but it does not appear how the institution of suits for the recovery of such trifling debts can be checked under existing circumstances. The filing of such suits points either to increased poverty or dishonesty on the part of the debtors, or to increased avarice and litigiousness on the part of the creditors.

9. Statement 14 is a new one, and has been added to the report by order of Government. It shows the number of cases decided by the four Judges during the year. It appears from it that 719, 5,408, 6,096, and 5,328 suits were decided by the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Judges, respectively. The disproportion between the number of cases tried by the First Judge and those disposed of by the other Judges is attributable to the fact that the more important of the cases are reserved for disposal by the First Judge. On the whole, the amount of business despatched by the Court as exhibited in these returns speaks well for the industry of the Judges.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The *Dresdener Journal* of the 25th inst. publishes the following statement:—"The building of the new Houses of Parliament in Berlin continues in full swing. The masons employed on the buildings up to the 24th inst. have been paid off and dismissed for the present company of soldiers, 120 strong, who are all masons, took up the work, and will accomplish it, so that the Imperial Parliament will be able to hold its sittings there in October. The soldiers marched out of the building-ground in their uniforms and put on their working jackets to begin operations. The masons employed on the Government buildings have everywhere been dismissed, for fear of future inconvenience in the delay of their completion. At present soldiers have only been employed on the Houses of Parliament. They receive 3s. *per diem*, the time of work not being limited. At night they are relieved by an equal number of their comrades. The public have no sympathy for the masons on strike."

THE RECENT "AURORA" FRAUDS.

CROSS CLAIMS UPON INSURANCE MONEY.

ON Saturday last, at the High Court, Mr. Justice Bayley gave his decision upon an important motion in connection with a claim arising out of the recent "Aurora" frauds. The question was which of five several claimants were entitled to a sum of Rs. 5,651 paid into Court by Messrs. Forbes and Co., the agents of certain under-writers of a policy of insurance upon 150 bales of cotton shipped by Ramjee Joita, the defendant in the suit of Laljee Ludha and others *v.* Ramjee Joita, on board the Aurora, a vessel which sailed from Bombay and was about fifty miles off the harbour, feloniously set fire to, with the object of defrauding the underwriters upon certain cargo supposed to have been shipped by Elmstone and Whitwell, brokers.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Mr. C Tyabjee, appeared for the plaintiff in suit No. 552 of 1870. The Hon. the Advocate General appeared for Laljee Ludha. Mr. Anstey appeared for Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY said—The question for decision upon this motion, which having been adjourned from Chambers into Court, was argued before me on the 31st August last by Mr. Anstey, the Advocate General, and Mr. Marriott, on behalf of their respective clients, is, which of five several claimants are entitled to a sum of Rs. 5,651-8-3, paid into Court on the 25th August last by Messrs. Forbes & Co., of Bombay, the agents of certain underwriters in Bombay, of a policy of insurance upon 150 bales of cotton shipped by Ramjee Joita, the defendant in this suit, on board the Aurora, a vessel which sailed from Bombay on the 11th of June 1870 on a voyage to England, and which, early on the morning of the 12th June, when about 50 miles off the harbour of Bombay, was feloniously set fire to by Marks, her carpenter, at the instigation of Elmstone and Whitwell, her brokers, and Harriott, her captain, the object apparently being to defraud the underwriters upon certain cargo supposed to have been shipped by Elmstone and Whitwell.

These four persons were tried before me by a special jury at the third Criminal Sessions for the town and island of Bombay of 1870, in July in that year, and convicted, and, after argument of a point of law as to jurisdiction, reserved for the consideration of the Full Court, were sentenced by me, Elmstone and Whitwell to penal servitude for life, and Harriott and Marks to penal servitude for fifteen and ten years respectively. (See Reg. v. Elmstone and others, VII. Bombay H. C. Rep. Cr. C. 89.) Of the five claimants to the money in question, four are judgment creditors of Ramjee Joita, having obtained decrees against him in this Court in the year 1870.

The dates of the material proceedings in these four suits are as follows:—

1. In suit 285 of 1870, i.e., the present suit, Laljee Ludha and others *v.* Ramjee Joita, the plaint was filed on the 19th April 1870 for the balance due on an account adjusted on the 3rd November 1869. On the 14th June 1870 a decree was given for Rs. 4,640-1. On the 17th June the decree was sealed. On the 22nd August an attachment in execution of such decree was tested, on the 23rd August was sealed, and on the 25th August was served upon Messrs. Forbes & Co., such attachment being of "money due by Messrs. Forbes & Co., to the above-named defendant above-named, for balance of insurance money in respect of consignment of cotton made by the defendant per ship Aurora," and Messrs. Forbes & Co. were thereby enjoined and prohibited from paying the same, or any part thereof, to any person whomsoever until further order of this Court. This attachment was served on the 17th August 1870. On the 6th September 1870 a decree was sealed, and on the same day an attachment was issued in execution thereof; and upon the 9th September was served upon Messrs Forbes & Co., the attachment being "of the sum of Rs. 10,000, or thereabouts, of insurance for 150 bales of cotton consigned by the defendant through Messrs. Forbes & Co. in the ship Aurora, Captain Harriott."

These plaintiffs filed and conducted their suit, issued their attachment, and appeared on this argument of this motion in person.

4. In suit 518 of 1870, Ramdas Raghowjee *v.* Ramjee Joita, the plaint was filed on the 6th August 1870. On the 8th September following a decree was given for Rs. 8,246-0-10. On the 9th September the decree was sealed, and on the 10th September an attachment in execution of such decree was issued, sealed, and served on the 12th September upon Messrs. Forbes & Co., such attachment being "of the sum of Rs. 10,000, or thereabouts, due by Messrs. Forbes & Co., of insurance for 150 bales of cotton consigned by the defendant in the ship Aurora, Captain Harriott."

This suit was filed and conducted, and the attachment issued by the plaintiff in person. He did not appear at the argument of this motion, though service upon him of the notice of motion was duly proved.

All these four suits were heard *ex parte*, the defendant not appearing in any of them, either in person or by counsel or attorney, and in each of them immediate execution was granted by the Judge of the Division Court in which the suits were heard.

The fifth claimant to the money in dispute is Mr. Robert Valentine Reid, of Bombay, on behalf of the firm of Messrs Finlay, Scott & Co., of Bombay, of which he is a partner, and who were creditors of Ramjee Joita on the 18th July 1870 to the extent of Rs. 21,117-15-4.

From the affidavit filed by Mr. Reid on the 26th August 1871, in support of his claim, it appears that the defendant in this suit, Ramjee Joita, had been in the habit of shipping cotton through Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. for a considerable time. That in June 1870 Mr. Reid agreed with Ramjee Joita that the latter should purchase and consign 250 bales of cotton through Finlay, Scott & Co. to their agents in Liverpool, Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. Mr. Reid agreed to advance £12 per bale, and that to facilitate such purchase, Mr. Reid agreed to allow Ramjee Joita to draw bills of exchange against the shipment before the same was actually shipped, on condition that documents should follow by the next mail after the sale of the said bills, or at latest by the mail subsequent to that. The said Ramjee Joita on the 6th June 1870 drew two bills at six months' sight—one for £2,000, the other for £1,000, on Messrs. Baring Brothers against the 250 bales of cotton which he had agreed to ship and which he purposed shipping by the ship Quorn for Liverpool. These bills were endorsed by Finlay, Scott & Co., and one of them, viz, that for £2,000, was duly discounted, and the other, that for £1,000, was remitted by Finlay, Scott & Co. to Messrs Baring Brothers on account of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. The proceeds of both bills were paid by Mr. Reid's firm to Ramjee Joita. That on the 14th June 1870 the contract between Ramjee Joita and the firm of Finlay, Scott & Co. was passed against Ramjee Joita in the present suit No. 285 of 1870) Ramjee Joita handed to Finlay, Scott & Co. two bills of lading—one for 50 bales and the other for 94½ bales of cotton, per Orizona, accompanied by an consignment letter, which letter states that, on the same 14th June, his firm advanced to Ramjee Joita a further sum of Rs 10,000 on his promise that the same should be covered by documents for cotton, so that the advance should not exceed the rate of £12 per bale before the departure of the then next mail. That Ramjee Joita did not ship the said cotton, nor did he re-pay the said sum of Rs. 10,000, or any part thereof, and up to the 18th July 1870 there was a balance due from Ramjee Joita to Finlay, Scott & Co. That on the 18th July 1870, Mr. Reid next states that, towards the end of June 1870, by reason of the enquiries regarding the burning of the Aurora and the consequent disclosures, credit was much shaken in Bombay; and on the 23rd June his firm wrote to Ramjee Joita on the subject, and that the position of his firm on the occasion of the Rs. 10,000 advance; and that after the 23rd June, he, Mr. Reid, had several interviews with Ramjee Joita, at which he threatened him with legal proceedings unless he gave him security for the repayment of the money already advanced. That on the 18th July, Mr Reid's firm again wrote to Ramjee Joita, threatening proceedings unless he completed the shipment of the 250 bales, and of which 94½ bales only shipped 144½ bales, or unless he gave satisfactory security for the re-payment of the sums advanced, or for other sums owing from him to them.

Mr Reid, also, on the same 18th July 1870, caused to be prepared for signature by the defendant a letter addressed to Messrs. Forbes & Co. Ramjee Joita, however, was not in Bombay, having apparently considered it prudent to retire for a while into the Mofussil, or, to use his own language in para. 6 of his affidavit filed in the present motion, on behalf of Messrs. Finlay Scott & Co., "in the month of July he went up-country." Mr. Reid sent the letter by one Visaram Veneyram, to whom Ramjee Joita's then abode was known, and such letter was in the first week in August 1870 brought back to Mr. Reid by Visaram, with a request from Ramjee Joita, but without any alteration duly signed by him, but without any alteration having been made in the date. Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. forwarded such letter on the 8th August 1870 to Messrs. Forbes and Co.

Ramjee Joita corroborates Mr. Reid on these points, but he, or professed to be, unable to fix the date on which he signed the letter. He says in his affidavit (para. 8) "I do not know the exact date on which I signed the said letter; but I think it was, I believe, either in the last week of July or in the first week of August 1870.

This letter, which forms the basis of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.'s claims to the money now in dispute, and a copy of which is annexed to Mr. Reid's affidavit, is, except only the actual signature of Ramjee Joita, in English, and is as follows:—

Bombay, 18th July 1870.

Messrs. Forbes and Co., Bombay.

Dear Sirs,—I have to request that you will pay at once to Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. any surplus proceeds of my consignment of 150 bales of cotton per Aurora, after payment of the underwriters of the amount insured, and after deduction of the amount drawn against the said consignment of your usual charges.—I remain, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,

RAMJEE JOITADAS,
Signed in Guzerati,
i.e., RAMJEE JOITA.

This letter was forwarded by Finlay, Scott & Co. to Messrs. Forbes and Co., enclosed in a letter from the former to the latter, dated the 8th August 1870, and in which Finlay, Scott & Co. state they will be glad to know if Messrs. Forbes and Co. are willing to pay over the balance to Messrs. Baring Brothers of Liverpool instead of remitting it to Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. in Bombay. Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. request acknowledgment of the receipt of their letter.

On the 11th August Messrs. Forbes & Co. write to Messrs Finlay, Scott and Co. in these terms—"We received your letter of 8th instant, enclosing one from Ramjee Joitadas, dated 18th ultimo, requesting us to pay over to you surplus proceeds of his 150 bales of cotton per Aurora, but we should like to defer our reply until we have an opportunity of seeing Ramjee Joitadas on his return to Bombay."

This letter, together with a short note, dated 13th August 1870 (a m

THE OPENING OF THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

SIMLA 21st SEPTEMBER.

YESTERDAY afternoon, the Fourth Annual Exhibition of Fine Arts at Simla was opened by the Viceroy at "Benmore," at four o'clock. His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Mayo, entered the first room, at the head of which a row of chairs was placed for the occasion. Their Excellencies having taken their seats, supported on the right hand by the Bishop of Calcutta and on the left by the Maharajah of Puttiala, the Vice-President of the Exhibition, Sir Richard Temple, addressed His Excellency and the assembly as follows:—

"MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have, on behalf of the Committee, to ask your Lordship to declare the Exhibition open. As you are aware, this is the Fourth Annual Exhibition that has been held at Simla. At one time we were in doubt as to whether it would be possible to hold the Exhibition at Simla this year, by reason of the project for holding one at Calcutta. However, we decided to persevere, relying on the support of our old contributors scattered all over the country, and believing, too, that the associations of the Himalayan scenery, in which we perpetually dwell, would continue to stimulate local effort at Simla itself. Though we fear that the Calcutta competition has diverted some contributions which might otherwise have been ours, still we trust that the show which we display to-day would justify our resolution to persevere. Further, the very time when the contributions were being despatched from our contributors from distant places, the late disastrous inundations for a time broke up our railway communication. This event at first seemed to threaten the very existence of the Exhibition, and even now has deprived us of a large number of beautiful pictures, particularly those which were expected from the Bombay Presidency. Still through the efforts of the Railway authorities, and especially of the Postal authorities, we have, with difficulty, managed to collect the greater part of our pictures. Indeed, in this sensational age a stirring narrative might easily be composed of the adventures by flood and field of a picture *en route* to the Simla Exhibition. (Laughter.) As to figured results we have to report that the show this year consists of 289 pictures, of which 50 are in oil, 183 in water-colors, 7 are architectural designs, and 49 are photographs. This result will bear a favourable comparison with that of last year *if the misfortune which I have just mentioned be borne in mind*; for in 1870 we had 81 oil, 216 water-colors, 75 miscellaneous, and 96 photographs—in all 440 pictures. Had it not been for the break in communication, our numbers this year would have equalled those of last year, as your Lordship and the public recollect these numbers are much less than those of the first two years, 1868 and 1869. But on those occasions the numbers were half made up of photographs, and we are no longer able to sustain fully that branch of the Exhibition, because the establishment of a Photographic Society at Calcutta, with an Annual Photographic Exhibition there, necessarily attracts the best works of amateurs in this branch of art. Again, too, in those, the first years of our Simla Exhibitions, we doubtless obtained the accumulations in the portfolios of several years; but now what we display is the result of a single year's work. In a country like this we cannot expect to obtain very many oil paintings; our main stay, therefore, must depend on water-colors; and please observe that our numbers in this respect have been as follows:—

Water-Colors.		
1865	...	148
1869	...	287
1870	...	218
1871	...	183

Therefore, I say, had we not lost many pictures this year through an accidental misfortune, the number of our water-colors would have equalled or surpassed the average of previous years. We have now 42 contributors against 65 of last year, and 81 and 71 of the two previous years.

"Then as to finance—for art, as you all know, must, like everything else, pay its way. You may remember that last year I had the satisfaction of declaring a small surplus (Hear, hear,) on the two previous Exhibitions of Rs. 79 and Rs. 72 respectively; and I have now the pleasure to add that the account made up for last year shows a surplus of Rs. 271 (cheers and laughter); for 187-8 we received Rs. 2,501, and spent Rs. 2,230, leaving Rs. 271 in hand. We sold Rs. 2,277 worth of pictures. But inasmuch as it is found that the course of little affairs often follows that of great affairs, I must admit that this small surplus of Rs. 271 was only obtained by extraordinary efforts. (Great laughter and cheers.) It is the old story over again. (Renewed laughter.) During the course of last Exhibition we apprehended a deficit. We summoned all our little resources to retrieve it. In fact, we voluntarily taxed ourselves (laughter), and we ended with a small surplus. What will be the out-turn financially of this Exhibition, I cannot say, but the large and distinguished company present here to-day augurs well for future success in this respect.

"Then as to the quality of the Exhibition, you will yourselves be best able to judge of the character of the work. Though the Committee cannot say that the best pictures excel the gems of former years, yet we believe the general average to be somewhat higher than any we have ever attained. (Hear, hear.) You will, no doubt, miss some well-known names from the catalogue, and you will still more miss some well-remembered style of painting on the walls; but you will recognise the work of many old favorites, such as Baigree, D'Oyly, Rodney, Brown, Strutt, Biddulph, Lumsden, and DeHaseck. You will see that our two principal lady contributors, "N. E. M." and Mrs. Daly, continue to grace our Exhibition with their fair handiwork, and indeed with some of the very best of all the supply (hear hear); and that now, a third—Mrs. Broughton—is to be added—a visitor from England, who has enriched our show by illustrations of English scenery. (Hear, hear.) When you see the work of your old friends year after year, you will be reminded of the words of the poet in reference to the sister art of Music—

> 'As for some dear familiar strain
> Untired we ask, and ask again,
> Ever in its melodious store
> Finding a spell unfelt before.'

Applause.)"

The Vice-President then proceeded to read the decisions of the judges, Mr. Romaine and Colonel Hutchinson, whose names, he said, would constitute a guarantee of the excellence of the awards. After alluding to the care, thoughtfulness, and management displayed by the Honorary Secretary, Captain Loch, in the arrangement of matters connected with the Exhibition, Sir Richard Temple concluded his address as follows:—

"And now, my Lord, I will no further detain you from the pleasant task of inspecting the Exhibition. It will recal many sunny memories of Eastern lands; and those representations, however imperfect—of the perennial snows, the primeval forests, the antique architecture, the rich and varied costumes, the gay plumage of birds, the bright hues of flowers—will convince you that this great country, which you so wisely and energetically govern (cheers), is full of studies for the artist, as well as the statesman, and is a region, not only with matters of material significance, but also with objects of beauty and interest." (Applause.)

His Excellency then rose and said—

"In declaring this Exhibition open, I am sure that I only express the feelings that are felt by all present, of satisfaction at seeing how really good is the display of art this year; and that although, owing to the causes which the Vice-President has so graphically described, there may be a slight falling-off in the number of contributions, yet at the same time the quality of the pictures is, on the whole, better than it has ever been before. (Hear, hear.) It is also gratifying to hear that the Exhibition has got into that condition which everybody desires great states and undertakings to reach—that is, a chronic state of surplus (much laughter), and I am sure that under the vice-presidency of so distinguished a Financier as Sir Richard Temple (cheers and laughter), it will turn out not only to be a solvent, but actually a remunerative, concern. (Cheers and laughter.)

"I think that those ladies and gentlemen who have attempted to place money value upon their pictures have exhibited exceeding modesty, and I feel sure that had the public been invited to express in the usual way—that is, by public auction—the estimate they entertain of their value, the sums obtained would have been much greater than those which have been appended by the artists themselves. Certainly in such a country as this, where there is so much scope for art, and where nature is presented in such variety and beauty, it is not to be wondered at that even those whose time is almost entirely taken up in laborious duties, have been enabled from time to time to devote a few hours to the study of that art which has enabled them to record those beauties in so attractive a manner and given so much pleasure to their friends.

"We must all confess that as far as the water-color branch of the present Exhibition goes, the charms of Nature have been most successfully portrayed by the artists whose works adorn these walls. I am not surprised that in the presence of so much that is beautiful, my hon'ble friend has been carried away by the spirit of poetry. (Laughter.) It is a long time since I enjoyed verses, but perhaps on the present occasion I may be allowed to embark a little in the same strain (laughter), and to say when we look at the view of Himalayan scenery hanging on these walls, we see hills whose height, grandeur, and extent were never even dreamt of by the Author of "Manfred," when he spoke of

> 'The difficult air of the iced mountain's top,
> Where the birds dare not build, nor insect's wing
> Flit o'er the heirless granite.'

Though our artists have been successful in portraying mountain scenery, they have been also equally happy in depicting other landscapes in this country.

"Cashmere the land both of mountain and vale, has always been a fertile subject for the exercise of the talents both of poet and painter. Her beauties have never been more graphically described than by my own countryman, Tommy Moore, whom everyone knows so well, in songs which no one but an Irishman could have written, reeling that he never was in the country in his life. (Laughter and cheers.)

"Many have been successful here this year in representing the beauties of this lovely land, and none more so than our Vice President; for, if we look to the various sketches taken by him during his recent tour in Cashmere, we must admit that his pictures portray the beauty of that country with great truth, talent, and success. (Cheers.) Perhaps I may be allowed to say, without implying anything derogatory to his talents, that this success may be somewhat attributed to the fact that these sketches were made under the inspiration of a honeymoon trip (great laughter and cheers); and seeing the result of that trip, it is evident that he did fully enter into the spirit of that sweet poem of my countryman when he exclaimed—

> 'What a rapture is his
> Who in moonlight and music thus sweetly may glide
> O'er the Lake of Cashmere with that one by his side;
> Its waters can make no worst wilderness dear,
> Unite, unite, I want a desert: she must make of Cashmere!'

(Loud cheers and laughter.)

I can only hope that as the sentiment has been so well received, some of my fair hearers may before long start upon a similar tour. (Laughter.)

"It is very difficult to bring descriptions of scenery, we find there is really successfully portrayed here. That scenery which is peculiar to this country, the scenery which is found in the great Vindyan and the ranges of the Central Provinces, scenery of rock and gorge, and tree and jungle, not surprised by the mighty grandeur of scenery, but having a beauty and a magnificence all its own. (Applause.) And when I speak of that scenery which is familiar to so many here, we shall recal to our minds with what truth and beauty it is depicted and described by one now among us—the gifted author of the "Annals of Rural Bengal." No one who has read that book, which I feel is but the forecast of a distinguished literary career, but must acknowledge with what accuracy and truth the author describes the peculiar scenery which extends over a great portion of Central India. Then, again, there are views of a totally different kind—of the countries where the lurid sun sinks on the bosom of the Holy River, whose banks are fringed with the plantain and the palm, and all those gorgeous verdure and vegetation which is common to Lower Bengal. (Applause.)

"Then, if we come to birds, a lady has distinguished herself in this branch with the skill at once of an artist and an ornithologist, and so life-like and true to her feathered models are the contents of Mrs. Daly's portfolio, that we should not be surprised if, when the book was opened, the birds began to sing. (Laughter.) I wish I could express in more appropriate terms the various excellences which we see here to-day.

"This is the first exhibition of the kind that has been continued for a series of years in India. I am glad to see that it is so be carried on in Calcutta during the ensuing cold season, where I am sure it will meet with equal success. (Hear, hear.)

"It may be the contributors to this—the Simla Exhibition—are to among those who have seen the first seeds of true modern art in India; and I cannot but hope, as time rolls on, and as the various results of civilization extend themselves to this country, that art may take up a permanent position in Eastern Britain. (Cheers.) It is hardly possible to compare the efforts of the amateur with those of the masters whose lives and talents have been directed to painting; but at all events we can affirm that our amateurs have exhibited great talents under great difficulties; and without flattering, we may also say that they are following, though at a great distance and with unequal steps, but still following, the footsteps of those whose genius has in every age enabled them to shake with the poet and the historian the glory of immortalizing all that is great, beautiful, and good."

His Excellency then sat down amid loud and long-continued applause.

None but holders of season-tickets, Rs. 4 each, were admitted to the opening, and as the rooms were well filled, we may hope Sir Richard will be able to report a substantial surplus in the Exhibition funds next year. The Viceroy's statement about the superior excellence of the Exhibition this year is hardly endorsed by the portion of the public who are in a position to form a judgment on the subject; but there are many pictures of great excellence of which I will send you a notice in a day or two.

The weather now is charming; it has scarcely rained for the last week, though the sky has been cloudy every day, more or less. Passing clouds, however, are not unwelcome, as without them the sun is most oppressive. To-night there was to have been a grand ball given to Lady Napier; but it has been postponed on account of the shocking murder of Mr. Justice Norman. An extraordinary sitting of the Council has been held to-day, in connection, is is believed, with this sad event.—*Pioneer.*

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, Sept. 22.)

WE feel great reluctance to enter on a topic which has anything of a personal character about it, and which may seem to lie ever so little outside the limits of calm political discussion. The proceedings however of high officials acquire a public interest which it is impossible to ignore, and if we venture to tell the Lieutenant-Governor what is felt about him throughout the province with somewhat more outspokenness than would be easy for any of his subordinates to employ, we shall endeavour to do so with all courtesy and respect, and we believe that he will thank us for the information. The fact is, then, that Mr. Davies' relations to his subordinates have not hitherto been of a nature to inspire them with a chivalrous zeal in the performance of their duties, or encourage them in feelings of very lively devotion to himself. He has never yet resided in his capital, or indeed visited it except as a hurried traveller. One of his first acts was to issue a circular in the curtest style of official stiffness, forbidding officials to visit him or his Secretary: this was followed, if we recollect right, by another forbidding all but official correspondence being addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor or the Secretary to Government. He then disappeared into the Desert, a residence which though, possibly, expedient for functionaries like St. John the Baptist, does not necessarily tend to promote easy intercourse between its frequenters and the rest of the community. Admitting, however, that the march along the frontier was politically necessary, what are we to say of the Lieutenant-Governor's subsequent movements? Murree had for many years past been the summer headquarters of the Government. Its advantages were manifold: Sir Donald McLeod had, as is well known, with his accustomed munificence spent a good many lakhs in erecting at his private expense a Government House, which would admit of his exercising hospitality on a scale worthy of his position and congenial to his tastes. This house, on leaving office, he sold (if indeed sale is the proper term for such a transaction) to his successor at a good deal less than half its original cost: this, it was known, had passed into Mr. Davies' hands, and his family and staff were already established in it: at Murree, moreover, a large and convenient range of public offices had been built at public expense; a splendid road and telegraphic system precluded the possibility of interrupted intercourse; an admirable opportunity was afforded for keeping an eye on the frontier and becoming acquainted with the various officers to whom that troublesome district is entrusted. At Murree, too, a large number of Government officials, who had for years past been ordered to join the Government at headquarters and encouraged in the belief that the arrangement was permanent, had invested money in house property, and had already sent forward their wives and families in the anticipation of being immediately ordered to join them. In some instances officers had actually been ordered up. As the spring advanced, however, rumours spread that Mr. Davies was not pleased with his purchase or with the terms arranged for paying it, and would be disinclined, if possible, to make Simla his headquarters for the summer. These rumours were presently confirmed by the announcement that His Honor had taken a house at the latter place, had sent up to Murree for his staff, and that all the officials who were already established at Murree had been ordered to join the Government at Simla. The consequence of course was that, as arrangements for the hills have to be made several months beforehand, many officers found themselves with useless houses thrown suddenly on their hands, wives and families had to be left at Murree while the husband found such refuge as he could in a Simla dak bungalow. Murree, which had been looking forward to welcoming at its chief with loyal cordiality, was plunged into more than its accustomed gloom—visitors from the wilds who had looked forward to a dance or dinner at Government House found themselves baulked of their expected amusement. Punjab society was left more than ever without a head—in fact, everybody was discomfited, disheartened, and displeased, except the Lieutenant-Governor, who had purchased, at the cost of popularity and influence, the luxury of living for the summer at Simla like a private individual. We cannot be surprised that Punjab officials should feel themselves aggrieved; what subordinates especially prize in their superiors is consideration, and the Lieutenant-Governor's conduct has been essentially inconsiderate. If political reasons rendered it necessary for him to go to Simla, the fact should have been announced at a reasonably early date, and officers thus enabled to make the necessary arrangements. Not to do so is simply to subject them at so much money, to separate them needlessly from their families, to expose them to discomfort and distress merely to suit the Lieutenant-Governor's personal convenience, and the men whom he so treats cannot be expected to serve him zealously or well. We ourselves know of a humble official (so humble that the Punjab Government can no doubt can trample on him with safety) who was ordered to proceed to Murree—who, having obeyed orders, and secured a house for himself and family, was ordered to proceed to Simla—who, being far too ill paid to take a second house, was obliged to leave his family at Murree and to go at serious personal expense to Simla—and who, on petitioning the Government for some compensation, received after a month the gracious reply that "no compensation could be allowed." This sort of thing seems to us very unfortunate for the Lieutenant-Governor's popularity and prestige: no man who has to influence others can afford to treat them inconsiderately and harshly: pens and paper, blue-books and reports, oceans of ink and miles of statistics will never produce efficient administration unless the subordinate staff is in good humour and good spirits, and is actuated by a hearty good-will to the head of the Government. Men are not machines, and when they feel themselves harshly and oppressively used, their feelings are sure to show themselves in their work. A few minutes' conversation, a few kind words, a little easy hospitality, often do more to cheer and encourage, to remove misconceptions, to clear away animosities, than whole reams of correspondence. Mr. Davies very likely prefers Simla to Murree as a residence, but his own preferences are not, he will allow us to observe, the only things to be considered if he wishes to be influential, useful, and popular. He must accept the sacrifices of personal taste which his position involves, place himself in the midst of his officers, encourage them in regard him as a friend, and resolve, as a man of his power can easily do, to relieve Indian society of some of its natural dulness and pettiness; these may not be the most essential of his functions, but they are too important to be neglected by any one who aims at being a successful administrator.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

AN article in the *Moscow Gazette* of the 6th ult. compares the marine fortifications of Germany with those of Russia. The writer points out the great importance for the German navy of the harbours of Wilhelmshafen and Kiel, and shows that when the projected canal between these harbours is completed Germany will be able suddenly to combine her North Sea fleet with that of the Baltic and throw the whole of her naval force into either of these seas. Another advantage possessed by Germany is that she does not require any ships of war to protect her principal harbours, such as Konigsberg, Dantzic, Stettin, Rostock, Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, as they are sufficiently protected against the attack of an enemy by their geographical position and a few coast batteries. In Russia, on the other hand, the capital itself is exposed to the attack of a hostile fleet. "St. Petersburg was built in such a hurry that the most important precautionary measures were disregarded; it was placed close to the sea, although there was nothing to prevent its being built ten or twenty versts higher upon the banks of the Neva. The first of the disadvantages caused by this mistake was the exposure of the city to inundations which might cause losses of many hundred millions of roubles. In 1824, when the overflowing was much smaller than it is now, the loss caused by the inundation was valued at a hundred millions. The second disadvantage—that of being defenceless against a hostile fleet—is even more important; it compels Russia to keep a strong fleet in the Baltic entirely for the protection of the capital. . . . And even this fleet, which cost sixteen millions, does not afford complete security, for it would not be able to resist the attack of a first-rate English squadron, much less that of the two combined Powers." The article concludes by urging the Government to strengthen the fortifications of Cronstadt, which, it says, are old-fashioned and no longer capable of resisting modern artillery, and to build a huge earthwork five versts long on the coast south of the capital.

MONUMENTS are to be erected to Count Moltke, at Parchim, his birthplace; to General Werder at Freiburg, the principal town of the Black Forest, saved from invasion by his bravery; and, together with these modern heroes, to Herrman, the great chieftain of 2,000 years ago, who overcame the Romans and freed his country from the then almost foreign yoke. The latter statue was begun some 30 years ago by private subscription, but in the former unsatisfactory state of Fatherland never excited sufficient sympathy to be completed. Now that unity is established, Parliament has taken the matter in hand and voted the necessary funds. The figure, which is to be in chased copper and of gigantic proportions, will be put up on the very battle-field where Varus's legions were destroyed, in the midst of the Teutobu g Forest, near Detmold.

DIGESTIBILITY AND ASSIMILATING PROPERTIES OF DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—All medical experience proves that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil possesses peculiar assimilating properties, and that it may be continuously administered for a long period without irritating or disturbing the stomach. Hence its superiority to every other kind in the treatment of those serious chronic maladies where steady perseverance in the use of the remedy is especially required. In his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on the Adulteration of Drugs, Dr. Letheby, Medical Officer of Health to the City of London, observed: "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will stay for a longer time on the stomach than any other; it may be considered the purest of the oils used in the preparation of it; he has got rid of certain acrid principles which we cannot recognise, but which are apt to disagree with the stomach." Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Physician to the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is supplied only in imperial half-pint bottles, and quart, sealed with a capsule impressed with Dr. de Jongh's trade-mark stamp, a precaution which encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil" Without this capsule none is genuine. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London and sold by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers.

THE FRENCH IN IRELAND.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Sept. 1.)

EVEN for those who have no disposition to magnify political demonstrations in Ireland (and their significance is generally out of all proportion to their noise), the accounts we get from Dublin this morning must seem very troublesome and disheartening. The French envoys, as they are called, have enjoyed an extraordinary display of Irish discontent. Last Sunday they took farewell of Dublin; and the scene that thereupon occurred is thus described by one journalist:—

At half-past two I first looked out on one great square from a balcony at Shelbourne, and I am not likely to forget the sight. . . . As far as the eye could see each way there was nothing but people swarming up to the very door of the hotel. Hundreds were cheering the Count Flavigny, and his daughters, who stood at a first-floor window, and there was a general roar and hubbub which baffles description. Where were the police? Not a blue coat was to be seen. Was it possible that this awful crowd intended to govern itself? That was just it. He would have been little less than a madman who would have counselled the putting down of such an ovation as that I have seen to-day. The people of Dublin would have it, and they boasted that they wanted a chance to show what they could do. They had it yesterday. There was no desire to re cat the history of the 10th of August, the day of the welcome to these same Frenchmen, when a cordon of police was drawn up in front of the Shelbourne Hotel, and before nightfall six of them were in bed in hospital suffering from gashes and wounds inflicted by broken bottles and stones. The policemen who guarded the Shelbourne ten days ago, merely to make way for the visitors to Leinster—these constables who are at this minute in hospital were merely the innocent victims of the Phœnix Park affair. However, to-day Colonel Lake, the Chief of the Dublin police, played a different game altogether. Boldly and deliberately he handed over the peace of Dublin to the care of Mr Lesage and Mr. M'Mahon, of that city. The police of Dublin were absolutely withdrawn. For one Sunday the poor lions were locked up, and Dublin had to take care of itself. When I looked from the balcony at three o'clock there was not a policeman to be seen. Dublin and its police, and the mob that carried the Frenchmen seven Irish miles, as far as I could see, and with the most admirable tact. I heard no disrespectful allusions to the Royal Family, but there was an evident notion—an ignorant notion, no doubt—that the French gentlemen were representatives of French Republicanism, and not merely the guests of the simple bearers of Thomas Fraser's charity who had entertained. It was difficult enough to get from the door of the hotel to the carriage; for, however much the special constables exhorted the crowd to make a path, the boys and women would press forward to clutch at the hand of Count Flavigny, and to hug the Count O'Neill. After some difficulty the carriage were got off, and then commenced a journey which baffles all descript on. The crowd grew instead of diminishing at every yard of the seven miles to Kingstown. You may judge of the crowds when I tell you that the procession could never move faster than at a foot's pace the whole journey. It extended for four miles, and gentlemen joined it in taking two hours to pass. The self-elected special constables seemed to be admi able. The incidents on such a journey you can easily guess. Count O'Neill, who was evidently the favourite, was shaking hands with men and women throughout the route; and when an excited mother, with more heart than caution, handed her infant to be kissed by the Count, as the carriages crept along, I thought the mob would have pulled him out and kissed him in return. I saw no drunkenness—the mob was on its best behaviour; if there was an attempt at a fight, it was put down. Every car and waggonette in Dublin appeared to have been hired for the occasion.

Another correspondent tells us more explicitly of the numbers and the temper of the gathering. He says—

The entire multitude—men, women, and children—wore green and white rosettes or green sashes. The banners displayed bore every description of disloyal and political expression, such as "God save Ireland!" "Irish Republic!" "Freedom for political prisoners!" "Fontenoy!" "Sarsfield!" &c, &c. Many of the processionists mingled orange with the green rosettes, but thro. ghout the entire decorations there was not a loyal emblem, and no British flag of any description was seen from the first to the last. The trades having formed into procession marched before the Lord Mayor, in military array, the bands playing vigorous y, and the more disloyal the air played the more vociferous the cheering. One of the largest gatherings seen here for some time awaited the procession outside the city, and as that contingent came up the enthusiasm increased. Thousands pressed forward to shake hands with Count O'Neill, the pressure being so great that the carriage in which he sat was almost overturned. Along the country roads great numbers of people had also assembled. There could not have been less than sixty thousand people assembled along the pier at Kingstown, and as the steamer left the harbour the cheering was deafening, the bands, to the accompaniment of the latter, playing "Wearing the green." There was not a policeman to be seen during the demonstration, and no attempt was made to stop any portion of the proceedings. The whole day was a triumphal one, and the streets through the streets of the city at night, and displayed green and gold flags with the crownless harp, the American flag, and the tricolour.

All this is only so much more testimony to the truth of what we have been preaching here: that the discontent of Ireland, and its hatred of English rule, are irremediable; and that no greater mistake is possible for any statesman than that under which Mr. Gladstone labours, that "it is possible to found a moral empire upon the confidence" of the Irish people; that it is enough if "Ireland, our ancient reproach, can no longer fling her grievances in the face of England." that, in short, Ireland *must* be contented after the enactment of such decrees as abolished the Irish Church and reformed her land laws. They must still live in the memory of every newspaper reader, those visions of old grudges ended, and old hatreds pacified for ever, which were held before us as the inevitable result of those magnificent acts of justice of which the Premier may well be proud. He may be proud of them, but not of his anticipations of their fruit. The two great measures of his Government were really great; but as for his glorious expectations of what was to flow from them, they were simply so many proofs of a total and conspicuous incapacity for the post he occupied. Beautiful ideas are among the most disastrous commodities of a statesman's mind. It was a beautiful idea that Ireland, seeing the generous efforts of an English Minister and of Imperial Parliament to do away with every grievance her people could allege, would gather her people to thank Heaven and Mr. Gladstone on their knees, and never more think of Captain Rock without sorrow and shame. A beautiful idea, if it had been salted with a little common sense, or had been capable of taking substance; a perilous idea, for a Government to cherish, if it happened to have neither salt nor substance. It has fully answered if it had come rolled round in Holy Writ and had Providence to back it. It is not long since the two great measures were passed, and the Premier's flowery hopes are all o'erblown. They were immediately followed by a formidable Nationalist Association, and by the appearance of a new prophet of disaffection and disruption in Mr. Martin; and agery week now we have some such demonstration as that of the Phœnix Park, some such display as that at Kingstown. We abide by the opinions we have always expressed on this momentous subject. It was good, and right, and even necessary for England to deal with Ireland so long as she could "no longer be able to fling her grievances in the face of Great Britain." But in effect, and for the greater affairs of the Empire, this amounted to little more than putting ourselves right; and its main advantage (we do not say to Irishmen, but the Empire) was to enable us to withstand with a better conscience these constant unendurable outbreaks of a rebellious and menacing temper.

MODERN SEAMANSHIP.

VICE-ADMIRAL SULIVAN writes to the *Times* on 25th August:—

Will you allow me to assure Admiral Rous that if he had known as much of the service during the last 30 years as of horse-racing he would not have painted it as black as he has?

The idea of our merchant service being manned with foreigners through the repeal of the Navigation Laws is at once disposed of by the fact that the proportion of foreigners has never yet been as large as was permitted by those laws. It is also a great mistake to suppose that a large number of our lieutenants have "never tacked a ship." Admiral Rous should have known that nearly all our officers have served the greatest portion of their time in wooden sailing ships, generally working under sail, in all parts of the world; and that even now not one-fourth of the lieutenants serving are in heavy ironclads depending chiefly on steam.

I have served in an ironclad, but I feel confident that there is need for much real seamanship in handling them with sail and steam combined in heavy weather, and that we have no reason for being alarmed as to the state of our Navy, or the ability of those serving in it.

I can well recollect the arguments of an old, and still older school, in my younger days; everything had been wrong since their own days; and the service was "going to the dogs." At one period, which Admiral Rous knew well, there was some fear of this, for many of our best officers were shelved, or kept serving as old mates or first lieutenants, in order that every young man with a handle to his name, or belonging to certain influential families, might be captains by 23, 24, or 25 years of age, and have the best appointments. Fortunately for the service, that has been gradually put an end to; the present system will bring the best of all ranks to the front, and give to merit quite as capable of keeping up the credit of the service as in its best days, and more so than many to whom I have alluded; as there were many pushed on in Admiral Rous's time, as he must allow, who were utterly incapable of becoming as good officers as he and some others of the class were.

About 20 years since we heard the same outcry. "Steam was destroying our seamanship." Yet, in 1854, Captain Watson's squadron of screw and paddle steamers could for months keep up the blockade of Sweaborg, with only 20 miles space of clear water, too deep to anchor in, the rocks too steep for lead to be a guide, and no lights to aid them. Yet this was done through the dark nights and stormy weather of September and October, almost entirely under sail, the steam being only up, I believe, on two occasions, and without an accident.

Sir Charles Napier said that he knew nothing throughout the old war to equal it, as blockading squadrons had had an open sea on one side of them.

I am quite sure that there are "as good fish in the sea" as ever, but with this difference,—in Admiral Rous's day fish of a certain colour were first caught, whether good or bad; now only a great effort is made to catch the best, without regard to colour.

The following letter appears in the *Times* of the 26th August:—

Sir,—The letter of Admiral Rous, as you very justly remark, provokes criticism. As an admiral of the modern school and a veteran of many years' service I feel bound in defence of our ironclad navy. But first let me assure your correspondent that naval officers of the present day who are old enough and have sufficient experience to judge such a matter fairly do not hesitate in ceding to Admiral Rous and our forefathers in the profession all the respect, and even reverence, which the high character and valiant deeds deserve. The naval history of England will never fail to record how the gallant Rous brought his leaky frigate home across the Atlantic in stormy weather without a rudder and keel half gone, and I, no less than many other brother officers, look back with pride upon the record of such deeds, when good seamanship, combined with courage and skill, was so pre-eminent. Truly, to such men we owe the maritime superiority of England, if not even her very existence as a first class European Power.

Notwithstanding, I am fain to believe that either of those well abused gentlemen, Messrs. Childers or Goschen, would be more competent to conduct our ironclad squadron into battle and disruption in Mr. Martin; and agery week now we have some such demonstration as that of the Phœnix Park, some such display as that at Kingstown. We abide by the opinions we have always expressed on this momentous subject. It was good, and right, and even necessary for England to deal with Ireland so long as she could "no longer be able to fling her grievances in the face of Great Britain." But in effect, and for the greater affairs of the Empire, this amounted to little more than putting ourselves right; and its main advantage (we do not say to Irishmen, but the Empire) was to enable us to withstand with a better conscience these constant unendurable outbreaks of a rebellious and menacing temper.

GAMBLING IN GERMANY.

(*Globe*.)

THE decision of the Reichsrath has been pronounced, and all the gaming tables of Germany must positively be closed on the last day of December, 1872. Wiesbaden, Ems, Homburg, and Baden, must find fresh means of attraction for the public, and of deriving the funds necessary for their great expenditure. Homburg alone pays a fine to the Government of £7,000 a year; and the expenses of keeping up the beautiful gardens that surround it amount to an annual outlay of £7,000, which are also paid out of the receipts of the gaming tables. It would seem, as might be expected, that this year will be an unusually productive one; the players throng round the tables every evening in rows of six deep, and many have to retire without the wished-for opportunity of staking their money. The "Salon Decent" is filled every night with spectators, and the play becomes very exciting. A company of Russians have come over with the avowed intention of breaking the bank, and night after night their money has been winning and losing enormous sums. Each is attended by his secretary, who alone keeps him and registers the gains or losses made by each coup. For one night they played alternate stakes of ten thousand francs and twelve thousand francs at a coup, the latter sum, equal to £480 of our money, being the largest amount which the bank permits to be staked at a single occasion. Of course, with all players the chances of the bank make its ultimate success certain, but the players which it prefers are not the steady gamblers, but the occasional visitors who yield to a passing temptation. A professed gambler plays upon a system, and the part of his system most objectionable to the bank is this, that when he wins a large sum he stops. The celebrated Maltese who broke the Homburg bank three years ago used to pay into his bankers a large sum whenever he was successful, and ultimately left the place carrying away from it many thousands of Naps destined to be lost at Baden Baden a few weeks afterwards. It is otherwise with the type of the tables; he plays and wins, becomes inoculated with the fever of gaming, and ultimately loses all he can readily obtain; at one time you see him playing with gold, flushed, but anxious; then the wheel of fortune is adverse; the lightly-got coin lightly goes the boards are swept back to their original source, and he is almost "cleaned out." You would think that now at least he would stop; but no, the hand that staked gold an hour ago now stakes gold-less.

It is for such visitors that Homburg spreads forth its attractions with a prodigality that is almost lavish. Bands, concerts, balls, shady walks under well-preserved tree plantations, cricket, hunting, pigeon shooting, the sparkling waters of the Kaiserbrunnen for the dyspeptic, reading rooms for all classes and for all nations, and all this free; it only asks its chance at the table, and it does not even ask that, but trusts to the common propensity for gambling, that is independent of race, language, and nation. Day after day the train brings back to Frankfurt visitors who return with lighter purses than they reckoned on. "But there's aye a green crop coming," and every night the tables are again crowded. As an illustration of what expenses are incurred without hope of other return than that which is paid down so liberally on the green cloth, it is known that the opera costs the Administration more for every representa ion than would be realised, assuming the house to be filled at the exorbitant prices that are asked. Madame Patti alone receives for thirteen performances £3,500, and such artistes as Trebelli-Bettini, Fancelli, and Bettini support her. Some miles from Homburg there is pleasant little town of Nauheim, which has a natural salt-spring and is reached from Homburg by coaches that start at fixed times daily. There a rival company have established a Kursaal, and the necessary gaming tables; originally the Homburg tables were open every day of the week, but the law which compelled them to close on Sunday did not include Nauheim, probably as being too insignificant. The Nauheim directors accordingly made arrangements with these coach proprietors that Sunday passengers from Homburg should obtain return tickets at a single fare, the company itself paying for their return journey. Accordingly, on Sundays all the gamblers of Homburg flocked off to Nauheim, and the rooms there became so crowded that it was impossible to get to the tables. At last the law that affected the large town was extended to the little one, and forthwith the liberal arrangements for Sunday traffic came to an abrupt conclusion. Everyone is asking now, what will become of the Administration after 1872? During the Emperor's visit to Homburg he did everything to appease him, and then presented its petition that matters might remain as they were, at least till 1873. His Majesty replied that the question did not rest with him, but had already been decided by the Reichsrath. It is said that the company intend to open at Geneva, and that they will pay an enormous fine to the Swiss Government. But the more probable arrangement is that they will buy up the existing tables at Monaco. It is even said that the contract for this object has actually been settled, and that a Kursaal of extraordinary magnificence is to be built.

THE late Frederick Graves Moon having died intestate, letters of administration have been granted to his father, Alderman Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart., the personalty being worn under £60,000. The deceased was the youngest son of Sir Francis, and a bachelor of the age of forty-one.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay 7th September 1871.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits of Rupees Five Hundred and upwards are received for Fixed Periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at the Office in Bombay.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 1st July 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
ESERVE FUND ..... £ 600,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight.....1s. 11 3/16d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand .....1s. 10¼d.
On Paris—6 months' sight .....243 Francs. "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th September 1871.

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